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Roll 32

DESPATCHES FROM UNITED STATES CONSULS IN SHANGHAI, 1847-1906

Volume 32

March 5 - December 30, 1881

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1947

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "32 / Shanghai / March 5, 1881 / December 30, 1881 / Department / of State." It contains despatches, with enclosures, addressed to the Department of State from United States consular officials at Shanghai, China, between March 5 and December 30, 1881. The contents are registered on Roll 1 of the microcopy.

The volume is part of a body of records in the National Archives designated as Record Group No. 59, General Records of the Department of State. It is volume 32 of a series generally referred to as Consular Despatches, Shanghai.

32

Noted

Acpt

Copy Fetch post Shanghai Dec. 6/81

Copy Fetch Dec 25/81.

Copy submitted to Secretary of Navy Dec. 30 1881

Halwood

I 6858 1
R 296 B.

No. 163.] March 5 1881. United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Death of Willie P. Mangum.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Enclosure No 1. dated Feb 25 1881, from Vice Consul Fitch. = Letter from Mr P H Mangum giving date of March 31. 1881

No. 163

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 5. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

On the 26th. day of February last I sent to the Honorable Secretary of State the following cablegram.

"Evarts. Washington"

"Marquam. Minister dead"

On the day of Hon. Marquams death the 11th. of February - Hon. Fisher assumed charge of the Consulate, which action was subsequently approved by Hon. Angell our Minister. Upon notifying my colleagues of the said event the flags of the respective Consulates were all placed at half mast during

during the day in respect to this
summary.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dancy

Samuel Samuel

No. 164] March 8. 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Customs Trade Report for 1880.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Duplicate to Mr Seaman April 14/81

No. 164.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 8. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By the bearer of this mail. I have the honor to forward to the Department Customs returns of trade for the Quarter ending Dec. 30th. 1880.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Ack

Rec'd Apl 27/81

No. 165] March 8 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— International Exhibitions for China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Recommends that one should be held at Shanghai in 1884 — & states limits arising from them.

No. 165.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 8th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Since 1873 there has been held yearly -at Kioto- in Japan an exhibition which is encouraged by a government subsidy, where manufactures of the people and productions of the soil of the districts which surround ~~that~~ locality have been exposed to view and afterwards for sale. The contributions with perhaps one or two exceptions at Kobe are Japanese. These exhibitions have proved highly satisfactory and of course of great benefit to the people and State.

In 1877. a similar exhibition was opened at Tokio which lasted for some months.

months, and which I had the pleasure of visiting while on my way to China; and I may say that on every hand, throughout the different departments the evidences of efficient mangment invited the admiration of the visitor. A similar exhibition is to be held at the same place during the present year, but it is understood to be on a more comprehensive plan, than the last.

It is the energy displayed in the inauguration and mangment of such and kindred enterprises that furnishes much in the Japanese character - for admiration by western nations.

The difference between Japan and her slow and plodding neighbor China, in this respect is so marked, that the latter is often deprived of that assistance

assistance and sympathy which she is entitled to receive, and which she would receive from foreigners were she to pursue a different course. It is quite natural, too, that this should be the case so long as China continues to adhere to a policy in the administration of her internal, as well as external affairs which virtually says to the foreigner — that she does not believe in, or — sympathize with that policy by which he and his government have already profited so much. Perhaps there is no one scheme which would so strongly tempt China to step out of the well beaten track which she has so long trod, as the holding at some convenient point in the Empire an International Exhibition. A scheme of this character

to.

to be successful, however, should be fully indorsed by the High Chinese officials and then its general management turned over to the Inspector General of Customs Mr. Hart, whose ability and experience would insure the objects sought — and it should be held at Shanghai, not earlier than 1884.

I am persuaded that such an exhibition would do more to familiarize the Chinese with foreign inventions and foreign industries than could be done in any other way, not only this but it would afford them an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the inventions and productions of different sections of their own country concerning which there seems to be about as much ignorance in many Chinese quarters as there is about foreign affairs.

At.

At the close of the exhibition one of the buildings suitable for the purpose, could be permanently designated and used as an Industrial Hall, where from time to time the inventions and productions of foreigners as well as the Chinese could be examined and studied. — Such a building would annually be visited by hundreds and thousands of people.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Comply C.P. Wood

166?
No. ~~146~~] March 8, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Chinese Immigration.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Asks for report of Special Committee held at San Francisco.

166

No. 116

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 8, 1871

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Com. Ballado, the Brazilian minister to China, desires very much a copy of the testimony taken at San Francisco by the joint special committee to investigate Chinese Immigration, together with two copies of the report of the committee, also any other documents which the Department may have for disposal, bearing upon this question.

I will thank you sincerely if

if you will cause such reports to be
forwarded to me, to be handed to
His Excellency.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Drury

Samuel Purnell

Recd May 24/ for Mr Wood

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1881

No. 167] Shanghai, March 14, 1881 / *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Covering dispatch Nos. 146 to 166

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 169.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 14, 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By an oversight of the clerk, my dispatch dated March 8th — asking for books on behalf of Mrs. Ballado. — was numbered 146. it should have been 166.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. N. Denny

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1881
RECEIVED

Ack'd May 24/81 Mr Wood

No. 168] March 19, 1881 [*United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Notes recd of dispatches -

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR 27 1881
RECEIVED

Referred to Mr. Seward May 24/81
C. P. Treat

No. 169 March 18, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,
Mr Seward

Mr. Divine Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Shipment of American cottons via. Panama.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Its advantages favorably contrasted with the London & Suez Canal rout &c. &c.

No. 169.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 18th 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Heretofore some of our cotton goods arriving by way of London and Suez, came in a damaged condition, which is alleged to be due to defective packing. There is however, good reason to doubt this and to attribute the damage to rough handling and improper stowage of the bales.

On the 22d of October last the first invoice of cottons arrived in Shanghai from New York via Panama, San Francisco and Yokohama, since that time more of these goods.

Voided by Mr C. for Bureau of Statistics

have arrived by this route than via. Suez. and in perfect condition, the bales looking comparatively clean. while most of those shipped by the other route looked as though they had been stowed in the coal bunkers. black and dirty in appearance.

The shipments of piece goods by the way of Panama and San Francisco. up to the first of this month are as follows.

Drills.	63545.	pieces equal to bales	4238
Shirtings.	108315.	" " " "	5415-
Jeans.	12.400.	" " " "	620-
Total.	184.290	" " " "	10,273

or in round numbers say 2000 tons of 40 cubic feet.

The following comparative table will show the monthly importations by.

by the two routs since October last.
namely:

	via Panama.	via England & Suez
October	18625 bales.	45251 bales
November	58810 "	48180 "
December	15000 "	11625 "
January	43050 "	1250 "
February	48805 "	38030 "
Total	184290 "	144336 "

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Panama rout is rapidly growing in favor.

The freight tariff by this rout equals shillings 45 to 44. per ton of 40 cubic feet, while by the way of England and the Suez canal 55 shillings is the lowest rate while the average is considerably above this figure.

The

The time occupied by the two routs is about the same viz. from two. to two and one half months. but in view of the cost of freight and care which is taken in transhipment, the advantages to our merchants are decidedly greater by the Panama rout notwithstanding there are ++ more transhipments by this rout than by ours. These, however, will be lessened as well as the expense when a canal is completed ++ across the isthmus of Panama.

In the meantime, the United States, in view of the importance of the future of this trade should encourage and protect in every possible way our present interest in it

While the nation is comparatively

in

in its youth, and capitalists find investments at home which are both safe and profitable it should be borne in mind that this will not always be the case. For the rapidity with which the vast resources of America are being developed, there will come a time - and at no distant day - when our capital like that of England - for example - will seek investment elsewhere. There will be fully realized the importance of a zealous watchfulness over the growing commercial interests we have in this quarter. Congress could greatly stimulate it now by granting a liberal subsidy to a line of steamers direct from San Francisco to Shanghai by the way of Yokohama Japan

Japan. carrying all freights from New York via. Panama destined for the East and carrying the United States mails as well. Such a policy would not only give us increased commercial advantages in China but increased postal facilities also. thereby avoiding the frequent delays at Yokohama. of from 4. to 6. days - as is now the case - whenever the mail arrives by an Occidental and Oriental - Steamer.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Dickerson

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
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Note - Ordered May 24 /80
Rec'd Aug 5th 1881 Surgeon Gen'l Wood
Rec'd Aug 5th 1881 Surgeon Gen'l Wood April 29th 1881.

No. 170] March 19, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Catalogue. Surgeon General's Library.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Incloses Dr. Jamieson's receipt.
for copy of Vol I.

No. 140.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 19, 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 56. I have the honor to inclose herewith Dr. Jamieson's receipt for a copy of Vol. I. of the catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon General's office. which he writes me" is simply invaluable".

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

No. 1. Dr. Jamiesons receipt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
APR
27
1881
RECEIVED

Ans'd May 24/81

Wood

No. 171] March 19 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Leonard Williams deceased

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 141.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 19 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your No 54, I regret that I am unable to obtain any more information than that contained in my No. 139.

Persons following the occupation of the deceased habitually endeavor to conceal such matters.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General



Author. 1881. Apr. 24/81
Answered Apr. 26/81
Weikus
Shaw
C. P.

No. 172] March 22 - 1881 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department, Wood

Subject:—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Requesting authority from the Department to purchase a fire proof safe in which to keep the archives of the Consulate General.

No. 172

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, March 22d 1871

Hon. Charles Payson

3d assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request permission from the Department to purchase a fire proof safe in which to keep the archives of the Land Office of this Consulate General. There are over two hundred title deeds and other documents relating to land registered and kept in this Consulate representing property situated principally in the American Settlement at Shanghai, to the value of over $2,000,000.

These valuable documents have for years, and are still, kept in small tin boxes which are placed in a book case, while they should, as a protection against

against fire, be kept in a fire proof safe.

It would be impossible to form any idea of the confusion, trouble and expense that would result, not only to this office but to property holders, in Should a fire suddenly occur destroying these archives and as it is a most essential and important matter that such valuable documents should be kept in a fire proof safe I have thought to request that the Department will grant me authority to expend an amount not exceeding $150.00 for this purpose

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. M. Dunn
Consul General

Rec'd May 24/88 Mr. Wood.

3

No. 174 April 4 1888 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPT. OF STATE MAY 16 1888 RECEIVED

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Recall of Substitutes

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 143.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 4th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 54 dated the 18th. July last, also "circular" circular dated January 25. 1881, together with one copy of the Foreign Relations of the United States for the year 1879.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Ack + file Ack'd May 24/81 Wood

No. 174] April 4, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

MAY 16 1881 RECEIVED

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Estates in hands of Mr. Bailey.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 174

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 4th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch No. 54
I respectfully beg to refer you to my
No. 154. with enclosures dated the 10th.
February 1881.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient servant.
O. N. Denny
Consul General

Referred to Mr. O'Connor C.P. Abroad

No. 175] April 4 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Mackenzie an Am. Yangtze seaman arr. U.S.S. "Manassas" charged with Larceny.

MAY 16 1881 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Warrant issued for his arrest. Admiral refuses to give him up. Correspondence &c. His arrest on shore & trial. Consul Generals action in the matter.

No. 145.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 9. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

On the 30th. day of March last a complaint was filed in this Consular Court by one Wang A. Bun. a Chinese subject — accusing one Mackenzie an Am. Sailor. a seaman on board the U.S.S. "Monocacy" now anchored in this harbor. of the crime of the larceny of seven dollars in money a blanket, some clothes &c. — committed as alleged on shore in a house in the city of Shanghai, a warrant was issued for the arrest

arrest of the accused, he having, on
learning, returned on board of his
ship before his arrest was effected
the following correspondence took
place which explains itself.

"no.952. United States Consulate General
"Shanghai, March 30. 1881.
"Rear Admiral J. W. D. Whitty U.S.N.
" Commdg. U.S. Naval Forces.
" on Asiatic Station.
" Shanghai, China
"Sir:
" I have the honor to inform you
"that a complaint has been lodged
" in this office against one Mackenzie
" one of the crew of the U.S.S. "Monocacy"
" The charge is larceny of two blankets
" two pawn tickets and $4. in money
" from a house no.141. Kiangsi road
in

" in the so called English settlement.

" I have to request that you

" will direct that the man be sent

" to this office to assume the charge.

" I am. Sir.

" Your obedient servant.

" (sgd) O. M. Timmis.

" Consul General.

" H.M. Flagship "Richmond" (2d. Rate)

" Shanghai China.

" March 31st. 1881.

" Consul General of the U.S.

" O. M. Timmis.

" Shanghai.

" Sir.

" I have to acknowledge the receipt

" of your letter of March 30th. requesting

" me to send Mackenzie one of the crew.

4

" of the "Monocacy" before you for
" investigation of a charge of larceny.
" As this man has returned on board
" of the "Monocacy" without having
" been arrested, Lieut. Commdr. Watson Commdg.
" will be asked to investigate the case,
" and to confer with you in regard to
" summoning the necessary witnesses
" Respectfully.
" (sgd.) J. M. B. Clitz.
" Rear Admiral Commdg.
" U.S. Naval Forces.
" on Asiatic Station.

" no. 955. United States Consulate General
" Shanghai. March. 31. 1881.

" Rear Admiral J. M. B. Clitz U.S.N.
" Commdg. U.S. Naval Forces.
" On Asiatic Station.
" Shanghai

"Shanghai China.

"Sir:

"In reply to your communication
"informing me that Commander G. S.
"Patton U.S.N. of the U.S.S. "Monocacy"
"will be instructed to examine into the
"charge lodged in this Consulate against
"mackinzie one of the crew of that
"vessel, and requesting me to assist
"him in procuring witnesses. I have to
"say that as the crime charged is larceny
"committed on shore and within
"this Consular jurisdiction. I claim
"the right under the inclosed instructions.
"to alone try the case.

"I must therefore respectfully decline
"to render Commander Patton any
"assistance in the trial of a case
"which in my opinion should be
tried.

" tried in this Consulate.

" Sam. Sir.

" Your obedient servant.

(sgd.) O. N. Denny.

" Consul General.

" U.S. Flagship "Richmond" (2d. Rate).

" Shanghai China.

" April 1st. 1881.

" Consul General of the ~~United~~ States

" O. N. Denny.

" Shanghai China.

" Sir:

" I have to acknowledge the receipt
" of your communication of the 31st
" ult. and inclosure.

" I dissent from your opinion of
" your jurisdiction over vessels of
" the United States Navy.

" The

"The" Acts for the better Government of
"the Navy of the U.S." provide for the
"punishment of offenders.
"When the accuser of Mackenzie
"present themselves on board the U.S.S.
"Tennessee" Comdr. G. S. Patton Comdg.
"will make a preliminary examination
"and if the facts warrant it, the man
"will be tried by a General Court martial.

"Very respectfully

"(sgd.) J. W. D. Whiting.

"Rear Admiral

"Comd. U.S. Naval Forces

"on Asiatic Station

"No. 960. United States Consulate General

"Shanghai April 1st. 1881.

"Rear Admiral J. W. D. Whiting U.S.N.

"Comdg. U.S. Naval Forces.

" an Asiatic Station.

" Shanghai China.

" Sir:

" In reply to your communi-
" cation of this date, I beg to inform
" you that, I never have claimed, and
" do not now claim any jurisdiction
" whatever, over vessels of the United
" States Navy.

" I am, Sir,

" Your obedient servant.

" (sgd) C. N. Owings,

" Consul General"

The inclosure referred to in my second communication to the Admiral was a copy of the Departments instruction to this office dated November 2d 1875. (supra).

The refusal of Admiral Stirling

to

to surrender the accused delayed the trial of the case for several days. as his arrest could not be effected until he came on shore, which was on the night of the 5th. inst. when he was arrested and yesterday brought before me for trial.

After hearing all the evidence I acquitted him of the charge of larceny, but, found him guilty of assault and battery and upon payment of the fine and costs - he was discharged.

So long as the Admiral adheres to his present position I shall not ask his co operation in such cases, but, will await an opportunity of making the arrests on shore.

Hunting

Trusting that my actions in this matter will be approved by the Department.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Mercy

Samuel Gunnal

Bureau of Accts.

McWood

No. 176] April 11th 188 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Thanking and preparing for Official Chair for Use of the Consulate General

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Explains the reason why the expenditure for above purpose was incurred.

(Encl)

Inform Mr. Denny

That in the opinion of the Department this charge cannot be allowed as chair the ordinary means of locomotion in the East can no more be regarded as Contingent expenses for wh. Govt. shd reimburse a consul than carriage hire in Europe. WB.

acctg. as directed Aug 27th-87.

The item of $ 16.31/100 for Coal is also disallowed.

No. 176

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 11th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson
3d assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In my Miscellaneous Expense account for quarter just Ended there appears an item of $65.00 which I felt obliged to expend for making and repairing two official chairs for the use of this Consulate General.

In Explanation of this expenditure, I beg to state that the official chair of the Consul General was badly broken - having been in service for some years - and unfit to use when I had occasion to call on the Chinese Authorities upon official business, and in consequence, when making such calls I have had to borrow official

chairs

chairs from my Colleagues for myself as well as for my Interpreter - there being no official chair for the Interpreter to this Consulate General; and having an opportunity of getting the Consul Generals chair repaired and another one made at a very cheap price, I took the liberty of expending the amount named for this purpose.

As these chairs were very much needed and as they are only used for the purpose of making official and business calls on the Chinese Authorities - and for that reason an indispensable - I trust the Department will allow the account.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. F. Denny

Consul General

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acknd May 24/81 Wood

No. 144. April 11 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Islam "Faust Bill" case

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Notice of draft.

No. 149.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 11. 1881

Hon. Wm. M. Evarts.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Agreeably to your No. 55. to Hon. Angell dated December 9th. 1880. I have this day drawn my draft. No. 1. for the sum of One thousand and three dollars. ($1003.) expenses incurred by me in the investigation of the American Bank. "Forest Bell"

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant,

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Ack.

Rec'd May 24/81

M Wood

No. 178] April 12 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

MAY 15 1881 RECEIVED

Mr. Dunn, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Arrest of U.S. Born of Irish Parents.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Inclosures relating to same

No. 148.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 11. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No. 145 relating to my correspondence with Rear Admiral Lichty. I beg to inclose a correspondence which I have had with Captain A.K. Benham of the Flag Ship "Richmond" which I beg you will consider in connection with it.

I inclose two of the "memos" such as are now issued for the arrest of men charged with overstaying their leave. As you will observe they are addressed to no one and not even signed by a commanding officer as.

as required by the Naval regulations Section
111. Desertions.

The Chief of Police informs me that he will in future make no arrests of Americans without a warrant from this Consulate, and in cases of arrests for desertion, I shall issue warrants only upon the official application of Commanders of United States vessels.

Under the cooperative administration of Rear Admiral Patterson the communication between the civil and naval authorities was most cordial.

Sincerly trusting that you will approve my action in the premises.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

O. M. Dickerson

Consul General

Inclosures.

No 1. Correspondence with Lieut. Benham.

" 2. Memoir. Lieutenants

U.S.S. Richmond.
Shanghai. China.
9. April. 1881.

Sir.

I beg to call your attention to an occurrence with the arrest of Thos. McClellan O.S. one of the crew of this vessel, for which apprehension a reward was offered and paid.

It appears that McClellan went on shore on the 5th. inst. with permission to remain till 9. a.m. on the 6th. inst. He was arrested, as appears by the certificate of the Insptr. of the Hong Kong Police at one a.m. of the 6th. inst. charged with being drunk and incapable, he was taken to the U.S. Consulate at 10. a.m. and again at 2.30 P.m. of the same date, and at the last named hour was committed to the Consular Jail, on the reward offered for his arrest.

As.

As Mr Sullivan was arrested on quite a different charge and had no connection to the deportation of this man and kept continually in custody, it was impossible for him to return on board at the proper time; besides the reward for his deportation did not leave the ship till 10.30 a.m. of the 6th.

The police themselves are not entitled to any reward for his deportation as expenses attending his committment.

I inclose a statement from the man himself regarding the whole affair. The police Inspectors certificate referred to I have in my possession.

I am Sir my obdt
A.L.K. Burham.
Captain. Canada.

Hon.
C.N. Davys.
H.B.M. Consul General
Shanghai.

U.S.F.S. "Richmond".
Shanghai. China.
April. 9. 1911.

Statement of Thos. McClellan.

At 1.00 a.m. on the morning of the 6th I started to return on board, under the influence of liquor, when I reached the boat landing, I was arrested by two Chinese policemen and taken to the Hongkew police station. In the morning I asked the Sergeant to allow me to go on board ship. but he told me that I would have to appear before the Consul

I was taken to the Consulate at. 10.15 a.m. on the 6th. in a sober condition, but could not see the Consul. at 3.30. P.m. I was given in charge of the U.S Police, who committed I was perfectly sober. At. 4.00 P.m. the 7th I was brought on board by the master at Arms.

(sgd.) Thos. his + mark McClellan.

On. Sea.

No. 989. United States Consulate General,
Shanghai, April 12. 1881

Captain A.B.K. Benham U.S.N.
Commdg U.S. Flag Ship "Richmond"
Shanghai China.

Sir:

In reply to your communication of the 9th. instant relating to the reward paid for the apprehension of one McClellan of your vessel, I have to say that after investigation I find the facts to be substantially as stated by Mr. McClellan. At the same time I am at a loss to know how. I can interfere as the transaction appears to be a private, rather than an official one. a matter I know nothing at all about until I was asked by the Marshal of this Consulate to inform you that McClellan awaited your orders.

It may be a hardship for McClellan to pay the reward, but. he has no one to blame but. himself.

for according to his own statements he was drunk, which is a violation of the regulations of the Municipality of Shanghai. A crime which he can hardly set up in justification for our staying his hand.

Formerly such cases were reported officially by Commanding officers of the United States ships to this office, and which were regarded as sufficient complaints to authorize the Consul General to issue his warrants for the apprehension of the offenders, a course which if still pursued might have rendered this correspondence unnecessary. Latterly however, notices of our staying hand towards for apprehension, &c are issued in the form of a memo. and addressed to no one official or otherwise and in many cases are not even signed by the Commanding officer.

Because of this and the close such a course opens to far greater

abuses

abuses than the one complained of. I have instructed the Marshal of this Consulate to arrest no more persons charged with overstaying leave or deserters from United States vessels except upon warrants issued by me, and no warrants will be issued in such cases except upon an official application to this office signed by the Commanding officers of such vessels. Nothing will justify any of the civil authorities here in making arrests on board without a warrant, such arrests can only be justified when the accused are caught in the commission of the very act.

I may remark in conclusion that it was to avoid any conflict in this direction that induced me to make the request contained in my No 668. to Rear Admiral Beardsley, to have all such arrests made through this office.

I am, Sir, Your obt. Servt.

(Sgd) O. N. Denny,

Consul General

Shanghai.

Inclosure No 1.

Written dispatch No 148,
to the
State Department
Washington D.C.

Commercial Attaché
Walter Brown

U.S. Flag Ship "Richmond"

Shanghai. April. 4. 1881.

A Reward of Ten Dollars. ($10.00) will be paid for the apprehension and delivery on board of this Ship (or any other U.S. man of war within the space of two months) of the following described men.

Name	Rate.	Born	age	Eyes.	Hair.	Complexion	Ft	Height in	Marks & Scars.
Thos. McClellan	O.S.	Ireland	26	Grey	Bro.	Florid	5	6	
Jno. Thurgren	Sea	U.S.	34	Bro.	Blk.	Ruddy	5	3 1/4	

(Sgd.) Louis Schaak.

Lieut Commander U.S.N. & Ex. Officer

Shanghai.

U.S.S. "Monocacy"

Shanghai, China. April. 11. 1881.

A Reward of Five ($5.00) dollars is offered for the apprehension and delivery on board within Item marines of the following discribed men:-

names.	Rate	Height	Complexion	Eyes	Hair.	marks & Scars.
James. Flint -	Pt. Priv	5 ft 5 3/4	Ruddy	Blue	Brn.	Scar one shoulder blades from a burn

Approved

Commander. Commanding

(Sgd.) O.W. Farnhalt.
Lieut.
Executive Officer.

Shanghai. China.

Enclosure. No 2.

with dispatch no 178.

to the

State Department.

Washington. D.C.

Memorandum.

Instruct Consul at Canton to nominate a Consular Agt at Swatow & that Mr. Williams would be [illegible]

No. 149 / Dispatches 188 | United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Davis, Consul General, to the State Department.

Subject:— Swatow Consulate

Inst to Canton June 18. 1881

Dis'd June 18/81

Inst to Consul at Swatow June 18/81

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Williams declines to act as Consul. but will remain as Consular Agent. if the Dept must do so. Recommends making Swatow a full salaried Consulate.

No. 179.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 16. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your no. 110. I now have the honor to inclose a copy of Mr. Williams's reply to your inquiries, from which it appears that while he is willing to serve the Government as a Consular agent he desires to be relieved from the responsibility as a Consul. At present I know of no other citizen of the United States at the port qualified for the post.

I respectfully call the Departments.

Department's attention to what the Consul says as to the importance of establishing a full salaried Consulate at Smyrna. His views upon the subject I fully endorse.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

O H Perry

Consul General

Inclosures.

No 1. Mr. Williams No. 40 to Mr. Davis.

No. 40. United States Consulate
Swatow. April 4th. 1881.

C. M. Denny Esq.
Consul General of the United States
Shanghai.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch no. 19 and now make reply.

I do apprehend your meaning and Government is not fully decided as to the continuance of a full Consulate at this port. If this is so, it is to be regretted. The reduction of this office to its present grade of a Consular agency would be a retrograde movement tending to the loss of prestige among Chinese officials. In a growing port like Swatow, it is of vital importance that American commercial interests should be well promoted and duly protected. This can be done adequately only through the agency of an independent and a salaried Consul.

Yours

free from all business engagements and residing at the port. The existance here of a Consular officer of such a grade would of itself advance our national standing in the estimation of the Chinese with whom we are brought in contact. It would also place us upon an equality with other great foreign powers who are worthy representatives here by salaried Consuls.

As it is almost impossible for one in business to afford the time necessary for the proper management of Consular affairs, you will perceive that the best I could would be to hold the office until relieved by some other Consul.

However, should the Government decide to reduce this office to its former grade of Consular Agency I shall have no objection to continue in the service as Consular Agent.

It is to be hoped however, that before taking such steps that —

are

ance by Government may still consider it of sufficient moment to allow Swatow to remain as a Consulate, and in due course relieve me by a duly appointed and salaried consul.

Should the contents of this dispatch meet with your approval, I beg you will submit the same to the Department for further consideration.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
(signed) H. H. Williams.
Consul.

Shanghai China.

Enclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 149,
to the
Department of State
Washington D.C.

Leaky Mr. Williams.
letter to Mr. Denny.

Schumacher Chimie.

Mr. Wood

No. 180.] April 19 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

DEPT OF STATE
JUN 13
1881
RECEIVED

Subject:— Marshal's Returns for First Quarter. 1881.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

rec'd. July 11th 81.

No. 180.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 19th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose
herewith the Marshal's returns for the
Quarter ending March 31st 1881.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

No. 1. Civil cases.

" 2. Criminal cases.

" 3. Police cases.

[Form No

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

Return of Civil *Suits from the* 1st. *day of* Janua

...O. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	
...31.	Apl. 22./79.	Loo Sung Kwang.	Lt. C. M. Smith.	Contract Ruled Janu 7./81.	Appe
...61.	July. 15./81.	Jamk Packwood. (Pa)	M. Robins.	Contract.	Jan
...62.	Mch. 18/81.	Isai Ah. Hsui.	Jennie Ishisman.	" .	cam
					to. C
					Shangha

Appeared.
O. M. Denny
Consul General.
acting judicially.

[Form No. 137.]

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL A

Suits from the 1st. day of January. to the 31st. day

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	Amou
to. M. Smith.	Contract Suing Jany 4. 81.	Appeal to S Disco.		
. Robins.	Contract.	for Deft.		
ie Lehisman.	"	compromised.		

to. O. to.

Shanghai. March. 31st. 1881.

B. R. Lewis.

Marshal.

AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

day of March. 1881, inclusive.

Amount of Fees Charged and Received.	Disposition of Fines and Fees.						Appeal.
	Marshal.	Clerk.	Court.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
40 56	30-	10.56				40.56	
34 -	5.75	20.-		8.25		34 -	
$ 74 56	35.75	30.56		8.25		74.56	

United States Consulate-General,
Shanghai, China.

INCLOSURE No. 1.

With Dispatch No. 180

to the State Department, Washington, D.C.



bird cases.

MARSHAL'S RETURN

for first *Quarter* 1881

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First *of* January. *to the*

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
18.	Janry. 5.	Isaac Duncan.	Assault.	Ethel Clinton.
19.	" 17	Louis Blanchard.	"	Julia Warren.
20.	Feby. 5.	G. W. Blackwood.	Arson.	Municipal Police.
21.	March. 30.	Mackenzie & McLaren	Larceny & assault.	Skinner.

Shan

Approved
O. M. Drury
H. J. Beaudry Lemoine.
acting Judicially.

MINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSUL

of Januarys. to the Thirty first. day

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOU
Assault.	Ethel Clinton.	Guilty.	
" .	Julia Warren.	withdrawn.	
Assau.	municipal Police.	not Guilty.	
in Larceny + assault.	Chinese.	Guilty of assault.	

Ex. O. Lo.
Shanghai. March 31. 188
B. R. Lewis.
marshal.

eary
must.
olly.

NSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of March. 1881, inclusive.

AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.					Total.	
		Consular	Clerk	Interpreter	Marshal & Assistants	Sundries		
50-	15-	10-	5-	50.			65	-
	13-	9-	4-				13	-
	94.15	16.30	27.90		49.95		94	15
	19.-	2.-	10..		4.-	3-	19	-
$ 50-	141.15	37.30	46.90	50-	53.95	3	191	15
					13.65	Am. Consular fees.		
					67.60			

. 1881,

.

.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of 187 , inclusive.

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	

U.S. Consulate General.
Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 2.

With dispatch No. 190.
to the
State Department.
Washington D.C.

Emanuelli. Return.
Criminal Case.
April-August 1881

Police

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE

From the First *of* January *to the*

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
Jany 3.	James Collins.	Drunk.	"P.C." James.

Lcr. O. Le
Shanghai. Ma

Affirmed.
O. M. Denny
Consul General &
acting Judicially.

Police

INAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULA

of January. to the Thirty first. day

CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT IN
Drunk.	"P.B." James.	Guilty.	$
			$

Ld. O.Bs.

Shanghai. March 31st. 1881.

B.R.Lewis.

Marshal.

J

ally.

NSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

day of March. 1881, inclusive.

AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.			
		Charity Schools.		Marshal.	Total.
$ 3-	8-	3-	3.	6-	11-
$ 3.	8-	3,	2,	6.	11.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNI

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	

U.S. Consulate Court
Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 3.

with dispatch No. 180.
of
Dept. of State.

Headquarters U.S.S.
Marshall
Asiatic Station
Flagship Pueblo
Guam, 1941.

Hale

Wood

No. 181.] Apl. 19 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

DEPT OF STATE
JUN 13 1881
RECEIVED

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Inquest on body of G. W. Gyllquen.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr Hubbard
Please note
Noted June 29./81.
acknd July 11th. 1881

No. 181.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Apl. 19th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith for your information a newspaper report of an inquest held before me acting as Coroner on the body of W. W. Kyllgren a Swede late carpenter on board the American Ship "Oakland" of Portland, Me. who met his death on the 15th. inst.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosure. Report of Inquest.

INQUEST.

Shanghai, 16th April, 1881.

An inquest was held on Saturday at the United States Consulate-General, by Judge Denny, Consul-General, and Messrs. D. C. Jansen, C. C. Bennett, and M. H. Cook, jurymen, touching the death of C. W. Kyillgreue, carpenter of the American ship *Oakland*, which took place at Woosung on Friday morning.

The first witness called was

W. Jaffrey, chief officer of the *Oakland*. He deposed—About three o'clock on Friday morning, we had been catting the anchor, and while securing it to the cathead, the lashing at the mast head carried away, and I suppose the block belonging to the fishing gear struck the deceased on the head. The first thing I saw after the carrying away of the tackle was the anchor going away with a man on top of it. Deceased was a Swede and carpenter of the ship, and was about 88 years of age. Although I was near the deceased at the time of the accident, I did not see the blow. The lashing breaking was the cause of the fall of the block. The anchor weighed about two tons. The lashing was not old, so far as I know. The strap was sufficiently large for the size of the ship. I consider it sufficient for the purpose. We had hove up the anchor twice before with the same gear. The accident took place about three o'clock on Friday morning. The deceased fell on top of me after he was struck. The block in falling struck the cathead and knocked a big piece out of it. I caught deceased and prevented his falling overboard. The top of his head was knocked off.

In answer to a question, the jurymen said they had seen the body, but it was not exposed.

Witness continued—I do not know the native place of deceased.

By a Juryman—As near as I can judge the strap was a five inch rope. It was a large strap. It was the strap that carried away. It was not the lashing, but the strap that broke. I do not know how old the strap was, but I was told it was two years old.

Henry Nolan deposed—I am a seaman on board the *Oakland*. On Friday morning about 2 o'clock, we were trying to get the vessel underweigh, and were catting the anchor. The carpenter was also assisting. Somebody called out "Stand clear" and then I got struck by a rope which partially stunned me at the time. When I recovered, I saw Mr. Jaffrey kneeling over the deceased, who was lying down on the deck. One of the men fell overboard, but was picked up again. The rope used in raising the anchor appeared to be a substantial one, with a good lashing. I have been in other ships where a similar rope was used.

By a Juryman—It was clear enough at the time to see 30 or 40 feet distant. I do not know who put the lashing on the penant. It was done during the chief officer's watch.

W. Armstrong, deposed—I was holding on to the fall, and the carpenter was putting a stop on the anchor to secure it. I heard the purchase coming down from aloft, and called out "Stand from under." I was about three feet from deceased. I did not see any block strike him. When I next saw the carpenter, he was dead.

By a Juryman—I do not know who put the lashing up. I passed the lashing the same way before, about six months ago.

George Ripstroff said—I was standing near the windlass when some one called out "Look out," and I saw the tackle coming down like a streak of lightning. It was impossible to see the block as it came down quickly with the whole weight of the anchor. The block must have struck the carpenter's head, as it went down beside the cathead, and deceased was leaning with his head over this.

J. P. Roberts, Marine Surveyor, deposed—I was on board the *Oakland* at the time, asleep in my bed. I did not see the accident, but I saw the dead body about ten minutes afterwards. I heard the rattling of the chain as the anchor went overboard. I also heard that a man had fallen overboard. The left side of the skull of deceased was smashed in. I did not see the block that deceased was struck with. The strap used appears to have been sufficient to raise the anchor.

A Juryman said that as the strap and lashing could not be produced as they had fallen overboard, it would be necessary to find the man who put the lashing on and find out how many turns were taken. It would also be satisfactory for the captain to be present.

His Honour then adjourned the enquiry to 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, 18th April, 1881.

The enquiry was resumed at ten o'clock this morning. The first witness called was

J. R. Purinton, master of the *Oakland* who deposed—The men were catting the anchor when something aloft came down, and I suppose it was the block that struck the carpenter, killing him instantly. I did not see the accident. I saw the carpenter about two minutes afterwards, on the main hatch, and he was dead then. I suppose it was the strap that gave way. The penant was strong enought for a 1,500 ton ship. I suppose it was the hemp strap that parted. The strap was about two years old, as it was put up and was new then. A strap of the kind would be good for ten years or more. I do not know whether it was the strap or the lashing that gave way. The same purchase had lifted the other anchor the day before.

By a Juryman—The strap was never used for any other purpose. The parcelling was new when it was put on the strap. I do not know why the accident happened. I do not think there was any undue strain on the strap.

Thomas Meguire, seaman said—I passed 13 or 14 turns of Manila rope through both the eyes of the strap. The Manila rope was 2½ inches, so far as I could judge. The lashing were put on in the usual way. They were on the strap before and were last put up about six or seven weeks ago. I passed them the morning before we got in here.

By His Honour to Master—It is not usual for me to examine the work of putting up the lashing, but it is done by one of my officers. I have inspected the strap and lashings.

His Honour—This is an important matter and ought to be atttended to.

The Master—This is the duty of the second mate. I do not know whether this man's witness's work was inspected.

By Juryman to Witness—I did not see any chafing in the strap. It was dry and in good condition when last put away. There was nothing aloft to chafe it.

Christian Hanssen, seaman, deposed—I assisted in passing the lashings referred to by last witness. The work was well done. We used 2½ inch new Manila rope.

By a Juryman—I examined the strap; it was good.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of ten minutes, returned, and gave a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by a blow from a block which struck him on the head and that his death was accidental.

Shanghai. China.

Enclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 181,
to the
State Department.
Washington D.C.

Report of August.
on trade of U.W. Kyllingen
from Shanghai Consul.

Mr. Wood

No. 192] Apl. 25, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Acknowledgment of dispatches.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknd. May 11th '81.

No. 182.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 25. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant. *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches numbered 58. 59 and 60. the last dated March 4th. 1881.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dancy

Consul General

Mr. Woods

No. 193] Apl 26, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Burnys *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Com. Blaine as Secty. of State

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ackd. July 11th 81.

No. 183.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, April 25, 1881

Hon. James G. Blaine

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your "Circular" dispatch dated March 4th. last. informing me that you have been appointed Secretary of State.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Mr Wood.

No. 184] Apl. 27 188[ ] United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Requisitions for Blank forms.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 184.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Apl. 27. 1881

Hon Charles Payson.
Third assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished — at an early date — with blank forms as set forth in the inclosed memo. for use in this office.

The expense attending the — printing of these forms. is very large here.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient servant.
O. N. Denny
Consul General

Inclosure No. 1. memo. of forms.

Mr. Wood.

No. 185] Apl. 24. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Quarterly Returns 1st Quarter 1881.

Rec'd July 11th 81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 185

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Apl. 27. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant. *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith my accounts and returns for the quarter ending March 31st. 1881.

Trusting that the same may be found in order,

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Form 90. Agt

" 2. " 114. stat

" 3. " 118. file

" 4. " 119. do

" 5. " 120. stat

" 6. " 121. file

Mr. Wood.

No. 186.] May 3d. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Notice of Draft

RECEIVED JUN 13 1881 DEPT. OF STATE

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

acks. July 11th '81.

No. 186.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3d. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson,

Third Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State for ($680.85) Six Hundred and eighty 85/100 dollars. to balance account for 90. Miscellaneous, expenses. for Quarter ending March 31. 1881, for which I ask your protection.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. F. Denny

Consul General

Mr. Wood.

No. 117] May 23 1898 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Asks for Blank. drafts

Application received
Supplies issued
June 14/98.

JUN 13 1898 RECEIVED

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 184.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 3d. 1881

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Chief assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to request that I may be furnished at an early date — with some blank forms of drafts.

Yours. &c.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Ask for

Wood

No. 188.] May 14, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

JUN 18 1881 RECEIVED

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Am. Consular examinations of subordinate officers

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Nomination herein
enclosed herewith
approved by the Dept.
Dept. cabled. July 8th 81.

No. 187.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 14th 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Smith's No. 16. to the Department of State wherein he nominates Mr. D. A. Comery of Chinkiang to be Interpreter and his son to be United States Marshal at his Consulate, I have to suggest, with reference to the former, that as he is the only American citizen now residing at Chinkiang who can speak the Chinese language, the Consul be authorized to employ him temporarily, and that no commission be issued to Mr. Comery at present.

present.

With reference to the nomination of Wm. Oswald G. Smithers now in Smyrna to be Marshal. I have to say that. I rely with confidence upon the statements of the Counsel as to the qualifications of the young man for the post and approve the nomination.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient Servant.
O. H. Browning
Secretary

Mr. Wood.

No. 189] May 6th 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

JUN 20 1881 RECEIVED

Subject:— Notes receipt of dispatches.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack'd July 8th 81.

No. 189.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 6th 1881.

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches no. 61. 62 and 63. the last dated March 24th. 1881. There are two numbers 61. one of which is addressed to Mr. Cheshire.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Mr. Wood

No. 190] Dean 10 1881. *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Visit [illegible] at Canton

Acted July 8-1881

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 190.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 10. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your no 61. of the 18th. of March last wherein you inform me that no communication has been received from me in relation to the nomination of Wm. Samuel Scruggs. of Wm Joseph F. Lawson. to be Vice Consul at Canton. I have to say that the reason I did not address the Department in relation to the matter is. that no official dispatch to me accompanied Wm. Scruggs nomination.

I have not heretofore taken any.

any notice of nominations unless requested to do so officially by the bonds making them. but if it is the desire of the Department that I should do so in future. I will cheerfully comply.

I am Sir.

Your obedient Servant

O. M. Dunn

Bond Examiner

Mr. Wood

No. 191] Shanghai, May 11, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Bill National Board of Health

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Copy to H. B. of H.
Dept. will see that
the amount is placed Gen'l.
to the credit of the Cons.
& it be forwarded here.

No. 191.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 11th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By this mail I have sent an account to the National Board of Health for $14.10 cost of tea samples. &c. As the item is small and there appears no authority for me to draw against it. I have asked ~~that~~ it be paid into the State Department. to my credit. Trusting that this course may be approved.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. H. Denny

Consul General

Ark Mwood

No. 193] May 12th 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Tsuchao Agitation.

Rec'd July 25 '81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 192.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 12th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson,

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your No. 58 concerning the application of Mr. Archer R. Platt for the appointment of Consular Agent at Chefoo. I have to say that I consider him in every way qualified for the position.

Mr. Platt applied to me several months ago for the post, but I informed him that as the Agency was under the Tientsin Consulate the nomination of an Agent rested with the Consul there. and that in the event

d.

if its falling on him I should take pleasure in approving it.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Mitchel

Brig. Genl

Ack + comply

M Wood

No. 193] May 14th 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

JUN 20 1881 RECEIVED

Subject:— Cotton seeds for Senator Brown

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

wherein the
Governor
acts. July 8th

No. 193.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 14th. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

.. Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By this mail, in care of the State Department, I send a package addressed to Senator Joseph E. Brown of Georgia, containing two varieties of Chinese Cotton seeds. with staple of each, as well as some samples of native Cotton cloth. which I will thank you to cause to be delivered to the Senator.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Rec'd from Canton & Mord

No. 194 May 18. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

JUN 20 1881

Subject:— Consular agent at Hoihow. (Hainan)

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Rec'd July 5th 81.

No. 194. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, May 18. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In view of the number of American ships entering and clearing at the new port of Hoihow as indicated in Commr. Kreyer's No. 29. and the apparent increase of trade with that port. I approve Commr. Kreyer's action as set forth in his No. 29.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

D. N. Clair

No. 195 June 1st 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Receipt of dispatches.

DEPT. OF STATE JUL 5 1881 RECEIVED

Acknd July 8th 81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 195.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June. 1st 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant · Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches no. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. and 69 the last dated April 8. also circular of March 23d. inclosing appropriation act for the year.

I have also received five copies of the Reports of Consuls for the months of February. 1881. addressed David H. Bailey Esq. United States Consul General. Shanghai China.

I am. Sir.

Your

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Drury

Samuel Gunsal

D'Hellais

No. 196] June 1st 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

JUL 5 1881 RECEIVED

Subject:— U.S. Fee Marriage Certificates

Acknd. Aug 8th 81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 196.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 1st 1881

Hon. Charles Payson,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In reply to your no. 69 of the 9th of April last, I beg to inform you that since I took charge of this office seven marriages have been solemnized in my presence. for which the Government has been credited in accordance with Consular Regulations 1874. See no. 40. page 49.

I inclose a list of the names of the persons, showing the number of the fee, and date of.

Statement.

Sam. Lee,

Late Assistant Surgeon,

O. M. Denny

Late Asst Surgeon.

Inclosure.

No. 1. Memo. of marriage certificates

with Surg. Callister.

memo: of marriages. Solemnized before
O.N. Denny. U.S. Consul General at
Shanghai China.

No. of Fee.	Date of payment.	Name of persons.
82.	May 3d. 1880.	Geo. Dufaur. to Jane.
83.	May 3d. 1880.	Robert Nichols to Mrs Gow.
96.	May 10. 1880.	Chas. W. Stone to A. Lui.
89.	Aug. 2. 1880.	J. W. Hall. to A.M. Denny.
151.	Nov. 15. 1880.	Henry Sykes. to C. Chaumont.
186.	Nov. 26. 1880.	R. C. Scott. to J. W. Denny.
39.	Jany 18. 1881.	H. A. Woods. to Mary Young.

Shanghai China.

Inclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 196.
to the
State Department
Washington D.C.

Summ. of marriage
certificates.

Jonathan Davies.

St Clair

No. 194] June 1st 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Jus. Collector. Estate C. M. Smith, dec'd.

JUL 5 1881 RECEIVED

Acknd July 8th 81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 194.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 1st. 1881

Hon. Charles. Payson.

Third Assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your dispatch no. 66. I have the honor to inform you that, I have credited the Government on my return of Treasury Fees. with $1081.93 the amount collected of J.B. Forbes. late Recvr of the Estate of C.M. Smith. deceased.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O.N. Denny

Consul General

No. 198] June 1st 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General,* *to the State Department.*

JUL 5 1881

Subject:— Expenses. Yamen visit.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acked for according to Dept. July 18th, 1881.

No. 198.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 1st. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your no. 64. I have to say that the item of $. 81.45 is expenses incurred while on the official visit I made up the Yangtze last June. which action has been approved by the Department.

Admiral Pattison kindly placed the United States Ship "Ashuelot" at my service for the trip. and the only expense there was attending it so far as this Consulate is concerned was the mess bill due Commander Johnson which included mys. serving.

living and wines used when Chinese officials called on board, and an item of $19.50 for chairhire when I returned such visits on shore.

With this explanation I trust the Department will feel justified in passing the account, as the money was expended in the interest of the service.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant.

O. M. Dancy

Consul General

D^r McClain

No. 1997 June 1st 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Municipal Council vs. Reid.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
JUL 5 1881
RECEIVED

Ackd. July 5th 81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 199

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 1st. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I inclose for your perusal a copy of a judgment rendered in a case recently tried before me which has attracted considerable interest in the community of Shanghae.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Inclosure.

no. 1. Judgment municipal council vs. Reid.

U.S. COURT FOR THE CONSULAR DISTRICT OF SHANGHAI.

Shanghai, 20th May, 1881.

Before Judge DENNY.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL v. F. REID.

In this case which was heard last Saturday, his Honour gave judgment this morning as follows:—

The Municipal Council for the Foreigu Community of Shanghai North of the Yang-king-pang by their Secretary bring suit against Frank Reid, a citizen of the U.S., to recover Taels 10 and cents 72 as taxes alleged to be due from the Defendant as a householder within the said Municipality, for the last quarter of 1880, for the month of March 1881, and for all of the second quarter of this year. While the Defendant denies the material allegations of the complaint, yet from the evidence adduced upon the trial, it appears that these taxes were charged against him in the usual way, and in accordance with the Land Regulations which have hitherto governed in such cases, and that payment has been requested by Plaintiffs and refused. The Defendant denies that the Plaintiffs are a legally constituted body, and that for this reason he should not be taxed in any way upon their order for municipal purposes or otherwise; that he is a citizen of the United States, and as such, only the Congress of his Government can constitutionally impose such obligations upon him. Anwering the first objection raised, the Plaintiffs, by their Counsel, rely for the legality of their action upon the Land Regulations of the Settlement, submitted to the Foreign Ministers at Peking and by them approved September 24th, 1869, and which went into effect the beginning of the following year. The Ministers of the Treaty Powers approving the Regulations refered to, were those of the U.S. of America, Great Britain, France, Russia, and the North German Confederation. But the Defendant disputes the authority of the U.S. Minister, by that act, to make him in any way liable to the demands of such a body as the Municipal Council of Shanghai.

The United States Minister to China is the superior officer of this Consulate General, judicially as well as diplomatically, and whatever the result might be if the law bearing upon a suit of this nature was strictly construed, it is a fact, of which the Court must take judicial notice, that the Regulations alluded to were approved by the Minister for the United States acting as he believed within the scope of his Ministerial authority, and which action has been approved by the Executive Department of his Government. Not only this, but for eleven years the validity of these Regulations has been maintained and enforced by this Court. This, if there were no other reasons, would cause me to at least hesitate before reversing its decisions in this behalf in any ordinary case now. In the next place, the Defendant claims too much for his citizenship, when he says that only the State of New York of which he is a resident and the United States Congress have a right to levy taxes on him; for an interpretation so broad would exempt him from all taxation wherever he may choose to go outside of the United States. Neither does the Defendant make that distinction which must be made when considering the rights and duties of a citizen at home, and those rights and duties as a permanent or temporary resident of China. Within the United States, he is governed by the laws of the State wherein he resides, and by the general laws of Congress. This is not the case, however, in China; for the laws of a State can have no bearing in protecting his rights here, or redressing his wrongs; while those of Congress are only special in their application. The right to live in, and pursue the various business callings in this Empire is secured to citizens of the United States by treaty stipulations, and for the purpose of giving force and effect to those stipulations, Congress, by special Act, has established Ministerial and Consular Courts, with both diplomatic and judicial powers, the latter being in some respects extraordinary. Within the United States, a citizen cannot be tried for the commission of a felony unless he has first been indicted by a grand jury regularly drawn. And then he can only be tried upon such indictment by a jury of his peers, while in China he is denied both. So, in cases at law, in the United States, he is entitled to have his civil rights passed upon by a jury. This privilege he is denied here. There, he has the right of appeal. Here this right can only be claimed in certain cases. This distinction is not referred to with the view to questioning the wisdom of it, but simply to show that it does exist. Again, United States vessels visiting the different ports of China are entitled to have the services of pilots to take them safely in and out of port, but there is nothing said in the Treaty as to the manner of choosing them or of what nationality they shall be. This, however, has been provided for by the Chinese authorities, acting in conjunction with the representatives of the Treaty powers; neither is there anything said in the Treaty of the United States about a tax as a license fee for being protected in this privilege, yet such a tax is demanded by the Chinese authorities and properly collected from American citizens who are engaged in that business here. It is but a legitimate outgrowth of Treaty stipulations with this Government. The same may be claimed with greater force for the establishment and maintainance of the Municipal Government for the foreign Settlement of Shanghai. The object sought by foreign governments in concluding treaties with China was to obtain commercial advantages and the importance and value of the advantages resulting therefrom which have for their centre, the port of Shanghai, already attest the wisdom of such agreements. So important have these interests become, that at least 2,500 foreigners of different nationalities have been drawn here to stimulate and protect them. The magnitude and nature of these interests and the number of foreigners residing here, would render it almost impossible for the residents to enjoy all of the privileges conceded to them by the Treaties without the aid of a recognised Municipality. For on account of the defects in the natural advantages of the Port, residents occupying houses anywhere within the business portion of the Settlement would continually suffer loss and great inconvenience, if these defects were not cured by local legislation; and so long as persons choose to reside within these improved boundaries and continue to enjoy the advantages resulting from a local government which seems to be so well administered as this, it is but just that they should pay an equitable proportion of the taxes necessary for such purposes. Judgment for plaintiffs as prayed for with costs.

(Signed) O. N. DENNY,
Consul-General, Acting Judicially.

Shanghai China-

Enclosure No. 1.

With dispatch No. 199
to the
State Department
Washington D.C.

Local Judgment.
Municipal Council.
vs.
D.:)

Shanghai China-

Dost Clair

No. 200] June 1st 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Customs Return of trade Stat

Rec'd July 8th 1881.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 200

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 1st 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

By the mail of this mail.
I forward to the State Department.
a copy of the 22d. issue of the return
of trade for the Treaty ports of
China. compiled by the Statistical
Department of the Customs Service.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

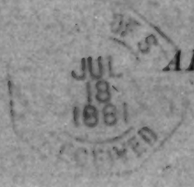
O. N. Denny

Consul General

No. 201] June 15. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Receipt of Dispatches &c



ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 201

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 15. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant · *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches No. 90. and 91. the last dated April 23d. 1881. Also Session Laws from 1879 to 1880. and the Census Bulletin from 1. to 24. and 36 to 102. Numbers 25 to 35. are missing.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

D'Hclair

No. 202 June 15, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Marriage. Williams & Colbrook.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Noted

" acknl. July 27th, '81.

No. 202

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 15. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose
1/ a certificate of a marriage which
took place in my presence between
Owen Williams and Susannah Boyce
Colbrook. Mr. Williams was
born in Wales but naturalized in
New York City.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Certificate. marriage Williams & Colbrook.

CERTIFICATE

of

MARRIAGE.

Consulate General of the United States,

Shanghai, China, June 1st, 1881.

I, Owen N. Denny, CONSUL GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES at Shanghai, do hereby certify that on this first day of June, A.D. 1881, at the ~~residence of~~ U.S. Consulate General, in the city of Shanghai Owen Williams aged 50 years, born in Bangor North Wales, and now residing in Shanghai and Susannah Bayes Holbrook born in Wadhurst England and now residing in Shanghai were united in marriage before me, and in my presence, by Rev. W. D. Holt, who is authorized by the laws of the United States to perform such a ceremony.

In witness whereof I have hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the CONSULATE GENERAL AT SHANGHAI this first day of June, A.D. 1881, and of the Independence of the United States the 105th.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai. China.

Enclosure

with dispatch No. 202.
to State Department.
Washington D.C.

No. 203] June 15. 1881 | *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General,* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Damage done Japanese vessels. in taking regular tides.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

This question has been referred to the Attorney General for an opinion and Mr. Denny will be informed of the ruling of the Dept when the answer from Mr. Macleagh shall be received

acknd July 21-81. WB

No. 202. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 15. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I am in receipt of a communication from the House of Russell & Co. of Hong Kong inclosing copies of a correspondence which has recently passed between themselves and Mr. Seward, Consul at Canton relating to the collection of Tonnage dues and the appointment of a Consular Agent at the Port of Pakhoi.

From this letter and correspondence it appears that Russell & Co. are the agents of the

the Steamer "Ping On" an American
Ship making regular trips between
Hong Kong and Pakhoi the =
former being the principal port
of departure. That in the
beginning of the present year -
Russell & Co. as such agents -
paid to the United States Consul
at Hong Kong Tonnage fees.
for four consecutive trips =
That subsequently upon the
arrival of the vessel at the
port of Pakhoi. tonnage fees.
under the instructions of Mr.
Scruggs for four more trips for
the same year were collected.
This the Agents claim is un =
just.
1st. Because they had already
paid.

paid at Hong Kong - the Steamer principal part - the full amount of such fees to be collected during any one year from a vessel running as the "Pingon" is.

2d. Because Mr. Seruggs has no authority to create a Consular Agency or to appoint a Consular Agent. That such powers can only be legally exercised by the Department of State. There can be no doubt but what Russell & Co. are right in this last position, and after a careful examination of the law relative to the collection of Tonnage fees in such cases as is here referred to, I am inclined to the view that that the Agents interpretation

interpretation of it is a correct one.

It is upon his interpretation of paragraph 95 of the Tea bill in the Consular Regulations - that Mr. Scruggs claims the right to collect tonnage dues from the "Ping On".

This regulation is based upon section 1730 of the Revised Statutes which reads as follows. —

"American vessels running regularly
"& wholly on monthly trips on
"adjacent to or between foreign
"ports, shall not be required
"to pay dues to Consuls for
"more than four trips in the year"

The Steamer in question is making regular trips between foreign ports Hong Kong a British.

British port and the Steamer home port as where the principal agency is, and Pakhoi a Chinese port. and the agents having paid in the beginning of this year at the principal port, the tonnage dues for four trips. it seems to me that the section of the Statute just quoted has been fully complied with, and that the Steamer should not be compelled to again pay such dues. at any other port where she calls while making such trips.

Any other interpretation of the law would subject the Steamer to pay for four trips in any one year at twenty different ports if they were

that

that number and has right instead of paying such fees for only four trips in any one calendar year as contemplated by the Statute.

I am requested by Russell & Co to submit these questions to the Department for its decision.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

O. H. Dunning

Samuel Gilmore

No. 204] June 24, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.* - 81 -

Subject:— Rent of Consular residence.

Copy made by Mr Seward 18 Jan 1882.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknl Aug 11th '81
Letter to follow
Aug 5th, '81

No. 204.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 24. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson

Third Assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to mine No. 69. wherein I informed you that Mr. Geo. F. Seward has complained to the Department that he is now suffering an injustice because of the present arrangement by which I occupy the residence portion of the Consular premises at Shanghai. I have to say that he is in error about my predecessors having paid him rent for the residence, as none of them ever occupied it except Mr. Bailey and that was for a special purpose as.

as he informs the Department in his
No. 110. and for this special purpose
he had to consent to the payment
of $1516. for one year, which was
simply exhorbitant.

It appears from the following
memoranda found in this office and
from Mr. Geo. F. Edwards own statements
to others, that he is in error, when
he says that he is suffering a loss
of $1000. yearly, or any sum by
reason of that present arrangement.

" Rent rooms Post Buildings"
" Paid 1/4 quarter 382.22 year $ 1488.88."
" office & Store " 250.00 " " 1000.00 "
" Court Room. " 208.77 " " 835.07 "
" Post office " 76.58. " " 306.35 "
" Total Paid 3630.30"
" Make vouchers quarterly in name "
" of "

of David Reid and pay rent to Reid"
"Lessee &c. of Shanghai"
(Sgd.) O. B. Bradford"

When these premises were being built
Hon. Geo. F. Seward said to Hon. Mr Low.
then United States Consul at Foochow
as well as to one other reliable gentleman
now in Shanghai, that when he
got into the new buildings meaning
the present premises - his Government
would not ask him anything.

Hon. Geo. F. Seward did inform the
Department of his intention to
enter into an arrangement with
reference to the leasing of these
premises and the erection of the
buildings thereon, but after a
careful examination of the records
of this office I am unable to find
that.

that the Department was gave him the slightest encouragement in the matter, but on the contrary, in the Department's No. 439 it admonishes him in the strongest manner that such engagements are entirely personal in their nature, in no way binding on the Government, and that whatever responsibility he chose to assume must be wholly at his own risk, just as he promised to, and did assume in his No. 433.

Hence, as the Department has chosen to instruct me not to remove the officers and fail in any case, and as the buildings are so constructed and situated as to admit of no division without serious annoyance and great inconvenience liable to result therefrom,

and

and as the Department thinks it proper that I should bear some portion of the rent of the Consular premises, I am willing to pay one third of $1000. according to the rule which Mr. Geo. F. Seward recommended and to which I am refused by the Department; that is. that. When Consular officers in China occupy any portion of the Consular premises as a residence the Consul shall pay one third and the Government the other two thirds of the twenty per cent allowed for rent. The Government however should bear the benefit of this term, as it is now paying the full rent of the entire premises — amounting to the annual sum of

of $ 3523.96.

I cannot close without intimating to the Department, that because of the partial nature of its instruction I consider myself aggrieved by it and would respectfully ask that the question be referred to the Honorable Secretary of State.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.

O. H. Browning

D. St Clair

No. 205] June 29 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject: Mata result of dishatches &c.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

rec'd. Aug 11th. 81

No. 205

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, June 29 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.
Third Assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch no 42. dated April 29th. Circular letter dated April 25. Five copies of Consular Reports for March. and Customs Bulletin no 103/114 and 122./126. numbers 118 to 121 inclusive are missing.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Dr St Clair

No. 205 | July 19, 1881 | *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Assault on President Garfield.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack'd 8 Aug

recd Aug 8th '81.

No. 206. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 19th 1881

Hon. James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Copied for C.C.

On the morning of the 8th of July this community was shocked by the announcement that the President of the United States had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin. and was lying in a dispute condition

The sympathy expressed to me. at this great National Calamity was deep and universal, since then we have heard that his condition is greatly improved and that there are strong hopes that he will recover. which is as gratifying to the community as the

No. 206. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 19th 1881

Hon. James G. Blaine.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Copied for C.C.

On the morning of the 8th of July this community was shocked by the announcement that the President of the United States had been stricken down by the hand of an assassin. and was lying in a dispute condition

The sympathy expressed to me, at this great National Calamity was deep and universal, since then we have heard that his condition is greatly improved and that there are strong hopes that he will recover. which is as gratifying to the community as the

the first news was deplorable.

In conclusion I beg to express the warmest feelings of sympathy with the President in his great suffering, and also the hope that his life may be spared for the performance of the high and responsible duties which the people of the United States have so confidently committed to his keeping.

I am Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. H. Browning

Secretary of Interior

Dr McClain
+
Mr Crider

No. 207] July 28. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Wreck of the Barque "Annie L. Hall"

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Reports Receipt of note from Min. Trust must file claims at Washington

Mr Crider will express the Min. Holcombe's opinion that the appreciation of the gold for currency rendered

Requisition for $ 1000 asked for by Capt Hall and allowed Dec. 24th 1881

Dec. 27, 1881 Mr. Crider to Mr. Holcombe, Dec. 27, 1881

Mr. Crider to Mr. Holcombe, aug. 10, 1881.

Mr. Holcombe's opinion, aug. 18, 1881.

See Mr. Crider's letter to Mr. Holcombe, Dec. 31, 87. Forwarding list of Lines to be claimed

See Instructions to Acko & copy to Treasy Sept. 12 - '87.

No. 204.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, July 28. 1881

Hon. Charles Payson.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to report the loss of the American Barque "Annie S. Hall" of Boston 455 tons burden — while on a voyage from Newchwang to Hong Kong. with a cargo of beans — off the South end of the Saichow Islands. during a typhoon on the 15th. and. 16th. instant.

The Captain Charles H. Nelson. with his crew (10 in all) arrived at Shanghai from Nagasaki on the 23d inst. From him I learn that the vessel capsized and went.

went down at her anchors a few minutes after she was abandoned. All hands were saved except a Chinese (the cook's boy.) who was washed overboard. The vessel was insured for about three fifths her value. They succeeded in reaching one of the islands before they were retaken in the Windward passible way. They were afterwards taken on board of the Chinese gunboat "Yeh An" commanded by Captain Lew Bueh. who had his Admiral Chang Yee Kwang. on board. They were received most cordially and treated by the Admiral and Captain in the most hospitable manner. As they were destitute the benevolent Admiral gave to Captain Nelson $20. and to each of the crew. $4.

They

They were taken first to Wyncham.
and afterwards to Nimpho.

The liberal and humane conduct of the Admiral and his Captain and the kindness of the Islanders are acts which deserve the highest praise.

I am Sir.
Your obedient servant.
O. M. Dewey
Samuel Gunnel

P.S. I inclose a newspaper extract of the Ships log. &c

U S Consulate. Hongkong.

Aug. 17th

Hon. James G. Blaine

Dear Sir -

This will be presented by Capt. Nelson, a citizen of Maine, who has for many years been engaged in the China trade. He recently lost his vessel in a typhoon & now returns to the United States to procure an other. He has

some business before your Department & I cordially commend him to your favorable consideration. He will also deliver for me a dispatch to the Department to which I invite your personal attention. The fact that I have to remit this dispatch by a private hand in order that it may go direct shows the great inconvenience to which I am subjected by the order requiring me to send my mails via Shanghai with delays from a steamer & largely increased postage.

Very truly Yours
Jno. A. Kasson

LOSS OF THE "ANNIE S. HALL."

Report of the late barquentine *Annie S. Hall*, Capt. Chas. H. Nelson, from Newchwang for Hongkong, with a cargo of beans and general merchandise.

Crossed over the Newchwang Bar on the 1st July and all went well until the 15th inst. at 9 a.m., when it commenced to be very squally attended with a heavy sea from the S.E. and plenty of rain; handed all the light sails and put two reefs in the spanker. Barometer 29.45.

Saturday, 16th July, 1881.—This day commenced with increasing gale and a very heavy sea; and barometer falling fast. At 1 p.m., it was blowing a head gale from the S.E.; reefed and furled the upper topsail and fore-sail, and close-reefed the main-sail. At 5.30 p.m. blowing a complete typhoon, the wind hauling more to the southward, which caused the vessel to fall off into the trough of the sea. Shipped a very heavy sea which carried away the main boom and burst the main and fore-topmast staysails, and stove in the cabin doors, and washed away the sky-lights on top of the house. Shipped one other tremendous sea which tore away the poop-railing, which the fore brace leading blocks were fastened to. Washed the stern boat away out of the davits and swept away the after hatch-house containing the carpenter's shop and store room, and completely filling the cabin, breaking down bulkheads and sweeping away everything before it. And it hove the ship nearly on her beam-ends, making a wreck of everything about the decks, disabling the pumps and making the ship totally unmanageable, leaving her at the mercy of the sea, which kept continually breaking over her and sweeping everything before still it blew away the lower fore-topsail.

At 7 p.m., made the land on our lee bow, Island of Soudan, bearing about W. by S., distant about from ten to twelve miles. Found by the lead that we were shoaling the water fast, and a strong current setting the ship in shore. Let go both anchors with all the starboard chain and thirty fathoms on the port chain, when it fouled on the windlass and was unable to clear, but the anchors held the vessel and brought her head more to the sea.

At 8.30 p.m., shipped another tremendous sea, which stove in the forward house, sweeping away everything it contained; seamen's effects, the galley stove, cooking utensils, killing and washing overboard the cook's boy, a Chinese, and badly bruising the steward, and tearing away the starboard water-tanks and the tiller. The ship by this time was laying over so that her hatches were in the water. The same sea washed away the bulkhead and completely gutted the cabin, sweeping away everything it contained, allowing the water to run with full force down the hold. The ship being completely strewn with wreckage, pumps disabled, and all axes, saws, and carpenter's tools being washed overboard, we could not cut away any of the wreck. Lay this way all night, and at daylight found the vessel sinking, settling down fast. Got a boat out and left the ship at 8 a.m. getting into her with great difficulty off the end of the spanker boom. Left the ship, and she sunk ten minutes after we left her. We pulled away for the land to the westward as near as we could, the wind still blowing very hard and a very heavy sea running with a strong current setting to the northward. We were obliged to keep the boat before the sea and wind. At noon, landed on the Island of Fung-me, one of the Taichow Group, where we were kindly treated by the natives and provided with dry clothing and food; they making us as comfortable as their means would allow.

Sunday, July 17th, at 6 p.m., saw a steamer to the N.W. of the island, and pulled off for her. She proved to be the Chinese gunboat *Che-an*, No. 11, Captain Lew Buah, with a Chinese Admiral on board, who kindly received us and brought us to Wan-chu-foo, where they were bound, and where we arrived at 1 p.m., July 18th. Stayed there two days, leaving on the afternoon of the 21st inst. Arrived at the Chusan Islands, from which place we left on the 22nd for Ningpo, and arrived there the same day at 11.30 a.m. We stayed at Ningpo on board the *Che-an* until the evening of the 23rd, when we came on to Shanghai in the C.N. Co.'s steamer *Tungsin*.

GRATITUDE TO CHINESE.

In writing yesterday of the loss of the American barquentine *Annie S. Hall*, we mentioned that her master, Captain Nelson, and his crew were hospitably cared for by a Mandarin on the Fung-me Island, one of the Taichow Group, and that subsequently Captain Nelson and his men experienced great kindness at the hands of Admiral Shêng Kee-kong and Captain Lew Buah while on board the Chinese gunboat *Che An*. We are now able to publish the letters of thanks, given by Captain Nelson to these Chinese officials :—

FROM CAPTAIN NELSON AND HIS CREW TO THE MANDARIN ON FUNG-ME ISLAND.

Fung-me,
Taichow Islands.

This will certify that the captain, officers and crew of the American barquentine *Annie S. Hall*, with the exception of Nei Hi-yat, the cook's boy, who was killed by a sea and washed overboard with the gear of the galley, wish to express their gratitude to those who were kind to them in their misfortune. The ship foundered in a typhoon at 8 a.m. on the 16th inst., myself and crew barely escaping with our lives in our boat about ten minutes before the ship sunk, and arrived and landed on this island (Fung-me) about noon on the 16th inst. We were very kindly received by a headman, Ho Sung-kee, who guided and assisted us round to another settlement, where we were furnished with food and dry clothing by the kindness of the officers of the island, their names being as follow :—

大清國浙江省台州府黃巖鎮
汛尾鳳防代營中標鎮海門改
把總張國熙

and I, my officers and crew, return them our sincere thanks. Here follow the same signatures as those attached to the letter below.

Sunday, 17th July, 1881.

FROM CAPTAIN NELSON AND HIS CREW TO ADMIRAL SHENG-KEE-KONG AND CAPTAIN LEW BUAH.

This is to certify that I, the undersigned Chas. H. Nelson, and officers and crew of the American barquentine *Annie S. Hall*, which foundered on the 16th of July, at 8.10 a.m. during a typhoon, about seven miles E. by N. of the Island of Soudan, landed on the Island of Fung-me, and from there sighted and were taken on board H.I.C.M.'s gunboat *Che An*, Captain Lew Mong-kin, better known as Captain Lew Buah of Amoy, whom we saw passing the above-named islands. We boarded him with our boat and were kindly treated by him and his officers for which we are deeply grateful. As the war-steamer was bound to Wan-chu-foo with H.E. Admiral Shêng-kee-kong on board, we were taken there, and thence to Ningpo, where we could be forwarded by the American Consul of the port to Shanghai. The barquentine *Annie S. Hall* was a vessel of 455 tons register, hailing from Boston, Mass., U.S.A., and sailed on the 1st of July from Newchwang with a cargo of beans for Hongkong.

The names and nationalities of the captain and crew are as follow :—

Chas. H. Nelson,	Master, American.
Chas. J. Thompson,	First Officer, American.
G. Neilsen,	Second Officer, Swede.
Andrew Madersen,	Carpenter, Russian Finn.
Hugh M. C. Roberts,	A.B., British.
Chas. Miller,	A.B., Swede.
Friedrich Muller,	A.B., German.
Martin Mokkelsen,	A.B., Norwegian.
Geo. Plonski,	A.B., German.
Frederick Lawsen,	A.B., Dane.
Ah Soo,	Cook, Chinese.

Shanghai China -

Inclosure.

With dispatch No 207
" to the
State Department.
Washington D.C.

newspaper extract of
the Log of the
"Annie S. Hall"

SEP 20 1881 RECEIVED

No. 208] August 12th 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject: King Estate

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Informs Department of having forwarded to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, the Power of Attorney given to W. Lincoln by the Carvalhos claimant against the above Estate.

Acknd Sept 20-81.

No. 208

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai August 12th 1881

Hon. Charles Payson
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your No 77 I now have to inform you that in accordance with your request I have sent to the Fifth Auditor the Power of Attorney given to Mr Lincoln by the Carvalho claimant against the King Estate which is the only original document sent to me aside from Department despatches on the subject.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. N. Denny
Consul General

Dr. St Clair

No. 209] Aug. 26. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Rect. of dispatches ackd. Oct 10. '81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 209. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, August 26. 1881.

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatches numbered 73 to 82 inclusive. the last dated. July 12. 1881.

I am Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Send,

No. 210 Aug. 29 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. ..... *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— asks law re. Consular Regulations.
two copies asked

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS. asked Oct 10. '81.

No. 210.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 29. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine.

~~Third assistant~~. *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to the last paragraph in your No. 81. I regret to say ~~that~~ I have not yet seen the US Consular Regulations referred to.

In fact your reference to them is the only official knowledge I have of their existance. I will thank you to cause four (4) copies to be forwarded to this office.

one for the Consul General.

one for the Marshal.

one for the Interpreter.

one for the Shipping Department.

J.

Sam. Sir.

Your student servant.

O. M. Dunn

Samuel Gunsal.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 2
1881
RECEIVED

Dr McClain

No. 216 Aug. 29, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dennys, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Returns delayed on account of sickness and want of clerical assistance.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Answd Oct 28 81.
A.A.G.

No. 211.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 29th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I regret the necessity of an apologising to the Department for the delay in forwarding my last quarterly returns - which was occasioned by the severe illness of the clerk whose duty it is to make them up.

During his sickness the daily routine work of this office has fallen upon the clerk of the Court. The result is that the work of the Consulate in both of these Departments is now considerably behind-hand.

In view of this and the further last.

fact that the staff of this Consulate
General is not at all adequate to
to the work. I trust I may be
pardoned for renewing my request
for the assignment of one of
the Consular clerks to this office.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4
RECEIVED

No. 227 Aug. 29, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Notice of Draft. Loan 90. 2d Quarter 1881,
Acknd Oct. 10. '81.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

No. 212

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 29. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State at fifteen days sight acceptance waived for ($654.50) Six hundred and fifty four 50/100 dollars. to balance Item 90. of Second Quarter 1881. for which I ask your protection

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 4 1881
RECEIVED

St. Clair

No. 213] Aug. 30. 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Returns + accts. for D. Quarter 1881

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Accts.

No. 213.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Aug. 30. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine.

Third Assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to instant
herewith my accounts and returns
for the Quarter ending June 30. 1881.
Trusting that they may be found
in order.

I am. Sir.
Your obedient servant.
O. N. Denny
Consul General.

Inclosures.

Onclarum.

Mod. pud Psam 90. Kyrie

" 2. " 117. Sanctus

" 3. " 118 Benedictus

" 4. " 119 Fiat

" 5. " 120 Stat

" 6. Deus autem " 121. Gratias

6

(Form No. 121.)

NAMES of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects belonging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with O. N. Denny U. S. Consul at Shanghai, from April 1st. to June 30. 1881., inclusive.

DATE OF DECEASE.	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
May 28	H. Mauch.	—	Emma S. Crook	Shanghai	nil	—

O. N. Denny
U. S. Consul.

U.S. Consulate Genl.
Shanghai China

Enclosure No 1.

with dispatch no 213

to the

State Department

Washington D.C.

Received
Oct 4
073

Shanghai No 121,

Dec. 20. Quarter 1881

Dft Reclais

No. 214] Sept 21st 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Com. Williams nominates Lai Kwatan.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

ackd &c
Oct. 27. 81.

No. 214.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 1st 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Dis. Consul. Jones's No. 41. nominating Mr. C.C. Williams of Swatow to be Consular Agent at that port. I take pleasure in approving it in view of Mr. Williams qualifications for the position as well as his past efficient services to the Government.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient-servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Dr H Claiss

No. 215] July 3 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Records Hiuktsin Consulate

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Answd Oct. 27. '81.

No. 215.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 30. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr Lucki's
No. 5. I beg to inclose a copy
of my No. 46. to him on the
subject.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure

No. 1. No. 46. to Mr Lucki

Copy

No. 46.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. Sept. 30. 1881.

James. H. Luck Esq.
United States Consul.
Tientsin.

Sir:

Referring to your No. 5.
to the Department of State
as well as to your No. 22 to this
office on the same subject I
have to suggest that your
record the dispatches on file
in your office which were
left unrecorded through the
negligence of H. L. Fisher the
late Vice Consul - at your
earliest convenience. The
spaces not needing the fee,

Consulate

prescribed in the regulations for such work will be paid by the Government.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(sgd) O.M. Dunn.

Samuel General

N

M

S

St. Clair

No. 216] Sept. 18 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Pirates recpt. of duplicates

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

acld Oct. 27. '81.

No. 216.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 13. *1881*

Hon. Walker Blaine

Asst Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches No. 83. 84. and 85. the last dated the July. 29. th. 1881. Also circulars dated June 20. July 25. and Aug. 1st. 1881. respectively.

Dear. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Mr St Clair

No. 217] Sept. 13 188) United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Expenses Yangtze trip.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acctd

Encloses vouchers with matter for same. Will notify consuls accordingly

Account approved
Enclosures to be filed
with desp

No. 217

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept 13. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Asst — Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to mine No. 83 relating to the account for expenses incurred by me while on a visit to the Yangtze Ports in the United States Ship "Ashuelot". I have to say that when I presented the account it was accompanied by vouchers signed by the Commander of the vessel to whom I paid the money for the mess bills and by the Chinese servant who procured and paid for the official chairs used on the occasion of that visit. This

J.

I thought would be sufficient to insure the payment of the bill.

From the tenor of your dispatch I conclude these vouchers were not received and I herewith inclose copies with my own affidavit as to the payment of the money. While I was of the opinion that these receipts if received would be sufficient yet I do not feel that the Department in calling for my certificate in addition and in insisting upon the strictest accountability from all its officers with reference to the expenditure of public funds is seeking pretexts for the non settlement of just accounts. I.

I tried to practice economy while in the Fiji Islands Consulate and I trust the Department will give me credit for having done so since I have been in this one.

I shall in compliance with your request communicate the instructions of the Department when this subject to the different consuls under my supervision at an early date.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient Servant

O. M. Dreesen

Consul General.

Enclosure.

Vouchers with oath Bangkok trip

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai. Sept. 13th. 1881.

I. Owen N. Denny United States Consul.
General for the Empire of China do hereby
declare upon my official oath. that the
bills amounting to $98.95. are for moneys
which were actually paid by me whilst on
an official visit to the River ports on
the Yang tze as per attached vouchers.

O. N. Denny
U.S. Consul General

Form 97

Duplicate

U. S. S. "Ashuelot"

Shanghai Nov 21. 1880

Consul General

O. N. Denny

To M. L. Johnson Dr

To Miss Bill, wines &c for entertaining Chinese Officials on Official visits # 81.45

Received Payment

M. L. Johnson

Comd U. S. S. Ashuelot

Captain of Mess.

81.45
17.50
98.95

Voucher No. 87

Account

Duplicate

Shanghai, June 21st 1880

United States' Consul General,

To A. Wai, Dr.

For boat hire & coolie hire visits to Chinese officials on Hankow trip $14.50

Entered

Received, Shanghai, June 21st 1880 from Geo. Denny U. S. Consul General, the sum of Mexican Dollars, fourteen 50/100.

in full of the above Bill.

Ah. Wai

Paid. G.D.

6

Shanghai China:

Enclosure

with dispatch No 217,

to the

State Department.

Washington. D.C.

Oath + names.

Yangtze tax.



Dr. St Clair

OCT 24 1881

No. 218] Dispatch 13, 1881 \ *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Purchase of official chairs & coal hill

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

I think we can approve the chair bill. How about the coal hill?

Answd Oct. 29. '81

No. 218

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 13th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to mine No. 84. I have to say that official chairs are indispensable in China to Ministers and Consuls in paying visits to Chinese officials.

These chairs are large and must be made to order. Those used by Ministers and Consuls are covered with green cloth while those used by the Interpreters are covered with blue. I am informed that these chairs are the property of the Governments represented. The

The United States Government Property

At Lintrin my official chair was paid for out of my salary and was of course my private property, but, when I took over this office, I received from my predecessor among other articles the property of the United States Government one of these chairs, but which was in such a dilapidated state that it could not be used. It has been used at this Consulate for a number of years, but how long it has been the property of the Government. I am unable to say.

It was an oversight of the clerk who made up my second inventory that it was not returned.

The

The first visits made to the Chinese officials after I arrived here were made in chairs borrowed from my colleagues. my own mandarin calls — however — in the Chinese New Year had to be postponed until the second day for the reason that I had no chairs. those of my colleagues all being in use; this was embarrassing. as the Department will readily see and I. therefore it ought not to occur again.

These chairs cost about $55. each but by making a contract. and having the name of the one belonging to the Government scoured. I was fortunate in getting what is equivalent to two new chairs, one for the Consul General and one for the Interpreter for the reasonable sum of $65.

I.
regret.

I regret that I did not enquire the Department in regard to the matter first, and I only can plead as an excuse for not doing so the constant demand for their use. While these claims in my judgment should be furnished by the Government to all the Consulates in China as they are used only in transacting the business of the government. Yet, if the Department thinks the facts as I have given them will not warrant my actions, I will willingly abide by its decision in the premises feeling satisfied that at all times its aim is to be just.

The item $16.31 is for coal used in the Court room. it was therefore my wish to charge it to Form 90

but

but as the original vouchers are now on file in the Department. I will thank you to indicate to me how this item can be paid.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Dancy

Samuel Gunnal

Dr St Clair

OCT 24 1881

No. 219] Sept 15 1881 | *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Consular Agency at Pakhoi.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

'81.

Answd &c
Oct 31.

No. 219. United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 15. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to mine no. 85. concerning my omission to indorse Mr. Consul Scruggs' recommendation that a consular agency be established at that part of Fukhoi and the appointment of the British Consul Mr. Holen Mr. Ford to be agent. I have to regret that the matter escaped my attention at the proper time.

The only explanation I have to offer is that it appears from

from the records of my office that the dispatch in question was sent forward to the Department the same day it was received and through the hurry of dispatching the mail it was overlooked.

With reference to the necessity for an Agency at Pakhoi it appears from the Customs reports, that, during the year 1880. there were fifty six (56) American vessels visited and cleared. thirty one British. fourteen Chinese and four German. It does not appear how many of these entries however are for vessels making regular trips. but, it would seem that if British interests with

31. citizens require the presence of a consular officer to protect them that. those of the United States with 56. citizens would be best promoted than by an authorized agent of the Government.

The Consuls action is approved.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. H. Perry

Consul General

No. 220] Sept. 15th 1891 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

My impression is that the Consul General is right. There is no authority to deposit with the Commissioner. What say you Mr

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Shanghai Engineering Association

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Author Jun Ju's Dispatch Nov 16. '91.

No. 220

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 16. 1881.

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to hand you the inclosed correspondence which will explain the point at issue between myself and the "Shanghai Lug Boat Association".

The Lug-boats refused to use their towing vessels in and out of the harbor and the mooring bar. If the Association use had the consent of this office to retain foreigners in command as claimed, it must have been only verbal as there is nothing on

on record - so far as I am aware - showing that such was the case

I shall adhere to the instruction expressed in my letter to the Tug Boat Co. unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant

[illegible]

[illegible]

(Copy)

U.S. Consulate Shanghai Sept. 15. 1881.

O. N. Denny Esq

U.S. Consul. General

Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of 9th inst - informing me that the Lorcha boats registered in my name as Trustee for the "Shanghai Lorcha Boat Association" and bearing the American flag, are not in all cases commanded by American citizens as the laws of the United States require, and that you would strictly enforce the law.

In answer I beg to say as follows. When the S.L.B.A. was started application was then made to the then U.S. Consul General to have the boats registered in my name -

as

as Trustee for the Company and at the same time for permission to have some of these boats commanded by Foreigners. - This application and permission was granted as the Consul General fully understood the exceptional case in which we are situated — Our Tugboats are small but draw a lot of water, an officer in charge must be well acquainted with the river, in fact almost a Pilot. and to handle a Tugboat is a speciality which can only be learned by long experience — The Tugboats were at the time of the formation of the Company in command of able and thoroughly reliable men some American citizens and some Foreigners and the application for

for permission to allow Pamajims to be in command was finally made with a view to retain those Captains who had been so long in command and to whom the Directors could trust as to the knowledge of the work to be done by them.

These Tugboats only play for hire on the river or in the harbor and this was another reason why we required permission from some predecessor in office to retain Pamajims — Should any of the boats we go to sea. I have always placed them in command of proper officers as the law requires.

Should we be obliged to discharge, at present all Pamajims in the employ of the Company we would be put to

to serious loss and inconvenience as. suitable American citizens could not be found to supply all the vacancies and even if we could find the men it would take some time before they were able to learn the rivers and learn how to work a boat in the strong tides prevailing here.

Under these circumstances I ask you to grant me the same privilege which your predecessors have done, and awaiting your reply.

I remain Sir.

Your most obedient servant.

(Sgd) F. W. Galles.

Attorney for L. P. Bluthen

Trustee for the S.Y.B. Association

Copy

No 1389.

United States Consulate General
Shanghai, September 9th 1891.

Chairman Pilotage Committee
Secretary Shanghai Tug Boat Association
Shanghai

Sir.

I have been informed that the Tug Boats as represented by you as Registered owned, and bearing the American flag are not in all cases, commanded by American citizens as required by the laws of the United States.

The object therefore of this communication is to notify you that the provisions of the law referred to will be strictly enforced.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant.

(Sgd) O. N. Denny,
Consul General.

Shanghai China.

Enclosure

with dispatch No. 220.

to the

State Department

Washington D.C.

Correspondence.

Shanghai Log Book

Dr. Exclair

NOV

No. 221] Sept. 16 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dennis, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Rect. Consular Regulations 1881

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack'd Nov. 15. 81.

No. 221.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 16. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of two copies of the United States Consular Regulations dated 1881.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Dr St. Clair

No. 223] Sept. 27, 1881, Filing Act- Copied for the C.J.

United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Death of President Garfield.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

filing Act
Nov. 16. 81.

No. 222

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 29. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The unbounded sorrow of the President's death, which has filled the hearts of the People of the United States everywhere with profound sorrow, was received here on the morning of the 20th. instant, and while every section of the whole civilized world is expressing its warmest sympathy with our country in this great national affliction the community of Shanghai which represents all nationalities is no

no exception, and the many regrets expressed are the sad news shows it to be as sincere as it is universal.

This sympathy extends alike to the late President's grief stricken wife and family — The inclosed editorial from the leading newspaper of Shanghai expresses the feelings of the people here perhaps better than they could be expressed by me.

In the absence of any instructions from the Honorable Secretary of State I directed that the flag of this Consulate General be placed at half mast for seven days. This was cheerfully also by all my colleagues.

On yesterday - monday -

the

the day appointed for the funeral ceremonies in the United States. I caused the Consulate to be draped in mourning and closed to public business.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
O. H. Perry
Consul General

Inclosure.
1. Editorial from "N. O. Times."

The
North-China Daily News.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

THE news of the death of President Garfield which reached us on Wednesday through Reuter's Agency gave an unexpected and terrible blow to the hopes which had been raised last week when we were told that he had been removed from Washington to Long Branch. It would now appear that his removal, in lieu of being an evidence of his convalescence, was an act adopted by his medical advisers as giving him a last chance of recovery from a condition little short of hopeless. It is now nearly three months since the act of a vile assassin, for which Lord Salisbury in the House of Lords could find no better word than detestable, laid low one of the most estimable men and upright politicians who have ever occupied the high dignity of the Presidential chair; not excepting his predecessor in a like fate, Lincoln, and the great Washington himself. Until the moment of Guiteau's murderous attack the whole country was congratulating itself upon the accession of a President who would inaugurate a new era of administrative reform which should stamp out the results of that pernicious doctrine which for the last fifty years has been almost accepted as an axiom in American politics—"To the victors belong the spoils." President Garfield was a self-made man who had risen by his own energies and had achieved not only a mere worldly success, but in addition a reputation for spotless integrity as well as the ornament and advantages of literary culture. To this he added that which the majority of men uniting such acquirements often lack, namely, the energy, the determination, and, at last, the opportunity to carry into practice the ideal conceived in private study. Washington was a soldier and administrator, Lincoln a man of strong and honest purpose with little culture; but in General Garfield the United States had at length found a head, representative of all the qualities fostered by an active life amidst the greatest assemblage of free men that the world has yet witnessed. His election was unexpected; and the country scarcely awoke to the fact that a great man, in every sense of the the word, had been elected, until called upon to mourn his loss. We will not dwell on the painful sufferings of the late President, so boldly and manfully borne, on the cruel affliction wrought upon the surviving members of his family, upon the grief into which his country, and we may add the whole civilised world, has been thrown, nor upon the heartlessness of a wretch who to serve his own miserable ends or to revenge his own fancied wrong should have dared to inflict such a cruel blow on an innocent and defenceless fellow-man. The destroyers of Alexander II may have been hounded on by witnessing the miseries and torture of their friends under an irresponsible despotism. But a man like Guiteau had no such shadow of an excuse: such men, fortunately rare, are *hostes humani generis*, and if there is one spark of consolation in the sad news, it is in the assurance that such a miscreant will no longer be allowed to live. Had the President recovered, a too humanitarian age would no doubt have spared him from the fate he so richly deserved.

It is sad to reflect on the probable confusion in American politics that the deed of this obscure assassin may [illegible]

The universal sympathy evoked when the news of the assassination was flashed almost to every corner of the civilised world, and more especially in Great Britain, is a pleasing feature in what in all other respects is a most terrible catastrophe. Never before, not even on the occasion of the still more dramatic murder of President Lincoln was evidenced the real solidarity of the two peoples and the closeness of the bonds that unite them. All nations are now bound together by the electric spark; but more especially is the English-speaking race, spread over the four quarters of the globe, thrilled with a common shock by a calamity affecting any one member of it. As was well said by the London *Standard*, a Conservative organ and hence not to be suspected of flattering Democracy, at the time, "In presence of such an outrage as that of which Washington was the scene on Saturday, England and the United States are as one people. The indignation, the sympathy, the emotions of hope and fear have been as strong and vivid on this side of the Atlantic as on that; and when, toward the close of yesterday afternoon, the cable flashed the news that a change for the better had taken place and that some hopes were entertained that the President's life would be saved, the feeling of thankfulness was as hearty and sincere as it was universal, from the Queen herself down to her humblest subject." These we venture to say express the feelings of our small polyglot community; and if an additional expression of sympathy from this distant spot can in any way console the grief of his stricken relatives, let us convey one. It would be a graceful tribute to the universal admiration in which was held that nature's nobleman whom it has pleased God to recall while on the threshold of a career of usefulness to his country and to humanity.

Shanghai, China

Enclosure

with dispatch no. 222
to the
State Department
Washington D.C.

Editorial from the
North China Daily News

Pub. in Com. Rel. 1881

No. 223] Sept. 27, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department,

Subject:— Telegraphs in China.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

The line nearly completed from Shanghai to Tientsin.

acts Nov. 15. 81.

Compared with Copy for publication in Consular Notes No. 13

Nov. 17. 1881

No. 223.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 24. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the line of telegraph now being constructed by the Chinese Government between Shanghai and Tientsin is rapidly being pushed forward.

It is completed to a point in the Province of Shantung distant from Tientsin about 500 miles and from Shanghai to Chin-kiang distance about 150 miles and last week the Cable was laid across the Yangtze at the

the point where the line crosses. that great river. This leaves about 300. miles yet to be completed of this important enterprise. which is to be finished and in working order by the end of the present year.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dancy

Colonel Engineer

Interesting

Dr St Clair

NOV 5 1881

No. 224] Sept. 28 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dennys, *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Line of Steamers between Western Ports London and China. Letter Chinese. & a Pea. Hong

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack'd Nov. 15. 81.

No. 224

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Sept. 28. 1881

Hon Walter Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The China Merchants Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Meilpo" sails tomorrow for London via Foochow with a cargo of tea. Among the passengers she will take calling at Hong Kong are Messrs. Sun She Ling Liang Ling Yun and staff, the managers of the Chinese firm which it is proposed to establish in London.

This project, was it appears contemplated some five years ago.

ago. but it required the success which the China Merchants and the Kaiping mining Company have obtained under the able direction of Com. Tang King Sing and its managers. to stimulate and encourage many of those who had hesitated to give it the desired support.

The association will commence business with a capital of about £150.000. or $750.000. being under the patronage of a wealthy and progressive official and counting among its share-holders some of the best merchants and capitalists in China. its financial position must secure it the first important element. that of success.

Though

though this Company will give special attention to the existing trade of tea and silk. now carried on between China and London it will also engage in other branches of business as well.

No doubt the large commission business heretofore transacted by foreign firms in the purchase of ships stores. will pass to the new Chinese firm.

Mr. Sung Shu Ling is a gentleman. of good connection and for many years was agent of the China Merchants Steam navigation Company at Hankow. whose his relations with foreigners have enabled him to add to his extensive knowledge and experience

as.

as a merchant.

The "Haifoo" will leave China with about 3000 tons of tea and it is thought that she is the first of a line of Chinese steamers which is to be placed on the east between Shanghai and London.

It is encouraging to see the Chinese reaching out in any direction, for them shows in the great commercial concerns of life. We owe to such a cause more than to any other perhaps, will be due the early introduction into their arts & industries, those ideas which have already done so much for the progress and development of western nations.

Yours. Sir.

Yours

Yours obedient servant

O. M. Dreany

Council Grove

No. 225 September 28th 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— "Forest Belle" Investigation.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting detailed account of items of expenditure incurred in the above investigation

No. 225

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai December 3rd 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Payson's No 74 concerning the payment of my draft for $1.003.— "expenses incurred in the Forest Belle" investigation, I now submit herewith for the satisfaction of the Department a detailed statement of that account most of which is supported by Vouchers and which I trust will satisfy the Department of the correctness of the expenditure.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Enclosure

Statement of account as above

No. 226] Oct. 4, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department,*

Subject:— Chinese Lorchas and Junks under the American flag.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

instruction from
Dept. dated
Nov 3 81.

No. 226.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 4. Oct. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to that portion of Mr. Shepard's No. 93. which relates to the entrance and clearance of Lorchas and Junks, I have to suggest that it would be to the interest of the service if our Consuls were instructed to have nothing to do with this kind of craft. often than to protect it when it is bona fide the property of American citizens.

The Junks are always owned by Chinese and some of the Lorchas

while

while they stand in the names of Americans and fly the flag are in reality owned by Chinese subjects who are induced to resort to such a course in order to avoid the payment of certain heavy customs dues and squeeze at the numerous barriers they have to pass. Of course this is not only a fraud upon the navigation laws of the United States but is also a fraud upon the customs revenue of China. They are native built and the crews are composed of Chinese except one foreigner called a Captain who stands to represent the nationality whose protection is claimed. I am unable to see the necessity for our Consuls to have anything to do with the

shipment

Shipment and discharge of their crews.
on their entrance and clearance

Sam. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M Dancy

Consul General

Mr. Denny is right in so refusing certification if circular is to be adhered to, and the merchants must for the present submit to disclosing business secrets to a rival, unless a new consular agent not engaged in business can be substituted. The suggestion as to creation of full consulate seems wise. I would like a report as to advisability of reducing Chinkiang or Ningpo to agency and raising Chefoo to consulate. Send amount of fees collected and business done at three places during past 3 or 4 years.

W.B.

No. 227 Oct. 5th 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General, to the State Department,

Subject:— Certification of Chefoo invoices.

Dft to Clan

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Because of Department's circular instructions of June 20. Consul General declines to certify Chefoo invoices as heretofore for the reason that the Consular Agent is engaged in the shipment of the same article

Answered Oct 26 '81 A.H.G.

suggests substitution of full Consulate for the Agency as a remedy, and because the port is rapidly increasing in commercial importance &c.

No. 227.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 5th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Our Consular Agent at Ichufoo is a prominent merchant at that port, and heretofore it has been the practice of other merchants there to send their invoices to this office for certification when they earned those branches of trade in which the Agent is interested, in order that a knowledge of their business affairs might be kept from a rival as much as possible. I am just now in receipt of another application

application from a business house in Chefoo to certify invoices covering a shipment of Straw Braid to the United States, for the reason that the Consular Agent is a dealer in the same article. But as the Department's circular of June 20th 1881. requires the certification to be made at "the place where the merchandise "has been purchased for exportation "and at which its journey to the "United States commences." I have declined to certify these invoices, a decision, I shall adhere to unless otherwise instructed by the Department.

The trade in this class of merchandise is quite a large one, and also a growing one. From this port - Shanghai - there was Straw Braid

Braid shipped to the United States as follows.

2d Quarter of 1880. in value. $ 210.748.64

3d " " " " " . 131.409.55

4th " " " " " . 299.557.06

1st " " 1881. " . . 110.655.51

2d " " " " " . 168.105.21

Total valuation for the 18 mos. named $ 920775.97

All of which comes from the ports of Chefoo and Tientsin.

Chefoo is yearly increasing the importance of its trade with the United States. and as Shanhaikwan suggested we should abolish the agency there and create in its stead a full salaried Consulate. If the government does not think it advisable at the present time to increase the number of Consulates in.

in China: either one of the Consulates, Chinkiang - or Nimgpo - might be reduced to an agency under this Consulate General, and transferred to Chefoo with great advantage to our commercial interests.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

U.S. Consul General

D. St. Clair

No. [illegible] Oct. 5, 1881 | United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

[illegible], Consul General. to the State Department,

Transmits Consular returns for 2nd & 3rd Quarters 1881,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acknd Nov. 3. 81.

No. 228.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct 5th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to inclose herewith returns of the United States Marshal at this Consulate General for the quarters ending June 30th and September 30th respectively.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosures.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Civil Cases. 2d. Quarter 1881.

" 2. Criminal " " " " "

" 3. Police. " " " " "

" 4. Civil " 3d " " "

" 5. Criminal " " " " "

" 6. Police " " " " "

[Form N

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

Return of Civil Suits from the first day of April

OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	
763.	Apl. 30.	municipal council.	Frank. Reid.	Contract.	Jan
764.	May. 13.	C. Wiemoko. (German)	Julia Braun.	" .	Settled out
765.	"	" "	John P. Roberts.	" .	" "
766.	June 7.	John Dike. (American)	W. H. Lane.	" .	Pur
767.	" 8.	William White. (British)	J. L. Hammond.	Jan Plaintiff.	can
768.	" 17.	C. A. Anolphsen (Russian)	Dr. Robins.	" .	
769	" 18.	Geo. Polito (German)	" .	"	

appeared.
O. M. Brown
Consul General.

[Form No. 137.]

OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL

Suits from the first day of April. to the 30th.

NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.
Frank. Reid.	Contract.	For Plaintiffs.	
Julia Mann.	"	Letter out of Court no fee collected	
John P. Roberts.	"	" " " " " " "	
W. H. Lane.	"	Pending.	
J. L. Hammond.	For Plaintiff.	Contract.	
Wm. Robins.	"	"	
"	"	"	

Approved.
O. H. Dreese
Consul General.

AL AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

tte. day of June. 1881, inclusive.

F FINE ED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.		DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.						APPEAL.
			MARSHAL.	CLERK.	COURT.	ASSOCIATES & WITNESSES.	INTERPRETER.	TOTAL.	
	44	98	12.60	26.73	5-	1.65		44.98.	
	17	15	4.15	8-	5-			17.15	
	16	85	3.85	8-	5-			16.85	
	32	70	2.65	20.10	5-	4.95		32.70	
	# 111	68	23.25	61.83	20-	6.50		111.68	

S. & D. Co.

Shanghai June. 30th. 1881.

D. R. Lewis.

Marshal

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNIT

From the First. *of* April. *to the* Thi

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	
Apl. 9.	Lt. Whitman.	assault.	Chinese.	Not

UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Thirtieth day of June. 1881, *inclusive.*

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.				
			Marshal	U.S. Treas.	Chinese Treas.	Informer	Fees
not guilty		36.10	13.30	12-	7.80	3-	36.10
		$ 36.10	13.30	12	7.80	3-	36.10

Do. do. do.

Shanghai June 30th, 1881.

B. Lewis.
Marshal

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNIT

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	

RETURN OF ~~CRIMINAL~~ Police CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

From the First - *of* April. *to the* Thirtieth *day of* June - 188 1 , *inclusive.*

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.
Apl. 4.	R. Mackenzie.	Drunk.	Police.	Warned & dismissed.			
" "	J. Jordan.	"	"	Sent on board his ship.			
" 12.	A. Anderson.	"	"	" " " " "			
" 13.	H. Braun.	"	"	Warned & dismissed.			
May 9.	G. Smith.	"	"	Sent on board his ship.			
" 16	J. Johnson.	" & assaulting Judge Denis pays.		Locked up for 6 days.	$4-		Marshal $4-
" "	J. King.	"	Police.	Sent on board his ship.			
June 20	M. McLean.	"	"	" " " " "			
" 23	D. Sullivan.	"	"	Warned and dismissed.			
					$4-		$4.

B.S.V.D. Co.
Shanghai June 30th 1881.
O.K. Denis
Marshal

Approved.
O.N. Denny
Consul General

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNIT

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	
20	Feb. 20. Quarter Guard	Mandhadi Ram	Absence from Parade No. 228. & Neglect of Duty	Lieutenant No. 2.	H.M. Commissariat Department, Chunar.

[Form N

COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSU

Return of Civil Suits from the first day of July.

CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME AND NATIONALITY OF PLAINTIFF.	NAME OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	
70	July 6.	Chan Kee.	Mainy Lumber et al.	Contract.	Dan
—	March 10th	Lachar Klangsing	Foreclosure of mortgage and sale.		
71.	Sept. 2d.	J. R. Whelock.	J. W. Canner.	Contract.	
72.	" 8.	Li Chun Yun	M. L. Holmes.	" .	Pm

Affirmed
O. M. Dresser
Consul General

[Form No. 137.]

HE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL AT

Suits from the first day of July. to the 30th day o

OF DEFENDANT.	NATURE OF SUIT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINE IMPOSED.	AMOUNT AN
Summerstal	Contract	For Plaintiff.		
closure of Mortgage and sale.				
Cannes.	Contract.	" .		
S. Holmes.	" .	Pending.		

AT SHANGHAI CHINA.

day of Sept. 1881, inclusive.

Amount of Fees Charged and Received.		Disposition of Fines and Fees.						Appeal.
		Marshal.	Clerk.	Court.	Associates & Witnesses.	Interpreter.	Total.	
19	80	6.80	8.-	5.-			19.80	
222	35	131.-	76.85	15.-			222.35	
75	45	30.-	11.70	15.-	18.75		75.45	
$ 317	60	167.80	96.05	35.-	18.75		317.60	

E. & O. E.

Shanghai Sept. 30th. 1881.

O. R. Ennis.

Marshal

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UN

From the First. *of* July. *to the* Th

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	
23.	July. 11.	A. H. Whitman.	assault.	Police.	

Appeared.
O. H. Dunaway
Consul for Canada

E UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Thirtieth day of September 1881, inclusive.

JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
				Total.
Guilty 12 days.		18.10	12 marshal 6.10 Clerk.	18.10

U.S.C.C.
Shanghai Sept. 30. 1881.
D.B. Ennis,
Marshal

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITE

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	J

U.S. Commissioner's Office.
Alexandria, Va.

Indictment No. 4.

With disposition of the case.

Held by Grand Jury

Warrant issued

Arrested this 28th day of December 1881

RETURN OF Police CRIMINAL

From the First.

DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	
Aug. 15.	Benjm Maurice	
" 22	R. Rogerson.	
Sept. 10	A. H. Whitman.	
" 14	Philip Brady	

Affirmed.
O. H. Dunn
Consul General

Police,

~~CRIMINAL~~ CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHINA.

...c. ... of July. ... to the Thirtieth ... day of September ... 1881, inclusive.

	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.	JUDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF FINES AND FEES.	
	Defacing monument	Police.	Guilty. 60. days.	Living tum	no fee charged at yet.		
	Drunk.	"	warned & dismissed.				
	Assault.	"	Same case as No. 23 Criminal suit.				
	Vagrancy.	"	Dismissed.				

...mmit.

U.S.C.C.
Shanghai Sept. 30. 1881.
Jos. Ketchum.
Consular

D STATES CONSULATE GENERAL, AT SHANGHAI, CHIN

day of 187 ,

UDGMENT.	AMOUNT OF FINES IMPOSED.	AMOUNT OF FEES CHARGED AND RECEIVED.	DISPOSITION OF	NO. OF CASE.	DATE OF FIRST PROCEEDINGS.

RETURN OF CRIMINAL CASES HEARD IN THE COURT OF THE UNI

From the ..... *of* ..... *to the* .....

FIRST INGS.	NAME OF PRISONER.	CHARGE.	BY WHOM BROUGHT.
		Sedition No. 6.	H.M. Consulate Genl Shanghai. China.
		Fine Distilled No. 2 A. to Bell Collection Non Duplication Act.	

Dr Leclair

CABLE MESSAGE.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

All CABLE MESSAGES received for transmission must be written on the Message Blanks provided by this Company for that purpose, under and subject to the conditions printed thereon, and on the back hereof, which conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message.

A. R. BREWER, Secretary. NORVIN GREEN, President.

Check. Shanghai Mch 4

Hon James G Blaine
Washington

Received at Washington D.C.
October 5. 9 am 1881

Forestbell Honshero mailed

Denny

File W.B.

No. 2

Mr.

Subje

D.S. Declair

No. 229] Oct. 11th 188 1 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dunn *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Receipt of dispatches

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ackd Nov. 23. 81.

No. 229.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 11th Oct. 1881

Hon. Robt. B. Hitt

Assistant *Secretary of State,*

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Department dispatches numbered 86. 87. 88. Three are two of the number 89. and dated August 25. & 30. respectively. Also circular dispatches are dated August. 17th. and two. August 20th.

I am, Sir.

I am obedient Servt.

O. N. Denny

Consul General.

Ack. Apology accepted 11/3

No. 230 Oct. 11th 188 | United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny. Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Mrs. Hallis complaint vs. D'Hotelain

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Explanation satisfactory.

Answered 10/27/8.

No. 230.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, 11th Oct. 1881

Hon. Robert R. Hitt

Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Refering to your no 89. of the 20th. of August last and its inclosures I have the honor to inform you that, I have communicated to Mr. J.N. Hall the result reached by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of his complaint against certain of the Customs officials at San Francisco. which is entirely satisfactory so far as the Customs officials are concerned.

I regret sincerely that through carelessness that this matter was not

sent directly to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury instead of through same office as it should have been, an oversight which will not occur again. I hope. and for which I trust the Department of State will humbly apology.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. M. Dresser

Samuel Crawford

Ack. Transmit copy to Bureau of Agriculture 1/13

No. 231] October 12 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Tallow trees and Lichee.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack'd Nov 28. '81. Bureau

Copy to Agricultural Dept. Nov 28. '81.

Giving a description of the above, etc: and informing Department of having forwarded seeds to B.B. Redding Esq: Land Supt. Central Pacific Rail Road and to Oregon.

No. 231

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 12 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have forwarded to Mr. B. B. Redding of the Land Department of the Central Pacific Rail Road at San Francisco, and also to Oregon a quantity of seed of the Tallow tree (Stillingia sebifera) and of the Lichee (Nephelium litchi). The former grows pretty much all over China Except the North, and when full grown is a good sized tree. It is also beautiful resembling the aspen both in shape and foliage. If it thrives

there in California and Oregon - and I have every confidence that it will - a valuable addition will be made to the list of shade-trees which now abound in those prosperous Commonwealths - not taking into account the important Enterprise of manufacturing vegetable tallow, in case the tree produces the same as it does in its native soil. The nuts grow in clusters and are gathered in November. When ripe the capsule divides and discloses usually about three kernels covered with pure hard white tallow. In preparing the

the tallow the ripe nuts are
put into a wooden cylinder
with a perforated bottom
and after being steamed
the tallow becomes so soft
that it is easily detached
from the albumen of the
seeds by beating them with
mallets and is finally
separated from the seed
by sifting it through
hot ashes, but of course
it is discolored from the
moisture with the brown testa
of the seeds, and in order
to clarify it and make
it perfectly pure and white
it is poured into a cylinder
made of rings of staves placed

one

one on top of the other, then put into a side press when the tallow is squeezed through in a pure state.

From one hundred and thirty-three pounds of seed, is obtained from forty to fifty pounds of tallow, besides the oil obtained subsequently from the albumen by grinding steaming and pressing it. The tallow is used for a variety of purposes by the Chinese, but more particularly for making candles which are burned in Buddhist worship.

The tallow tree has been introduced into India for its timber when it grows

larger

larger than it does in China.
The fruit of the lichee is delicious when fresh. It is sun-dried and largely exported from the Provinces of Kwangtung and Fukkien. The dried nuts are especially esteemed by the Chinese as varities suitable to form a part of the presents sent at marriages and other festive occasions. ~~~
In my judgment the climate and soil of California will prove particularly well adapted to the cultivation of this fine fruit. It is an ever-green and when grown

grown makes a beautiful

tree.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. M. Dennis

Consul General

Dep. of State ack. inclosing - transd & hopeful views of Hitt

Dr St Clair

No. 232] Oct. 25, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.* &c.

Subject:— Increased commercial relations with China & Japan

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Asks instructions Dec. 7. 81. A.H.S.

Importance of the trade of these two countries in the commercial future of the United States. With some suggestions as to how it may be increased and strengthened &c. &c

No. 232

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 25. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine.

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

The visit recently expressed by Gen. Grant with reference to increased commercial relations between China. Japan and the United States, entirely merit the thoughtful consideration of all who are engaged in enlarging the avenues of American trade.

During his visit to the East. nothing escaped his quick and comprehensive observation He came in China a great country rich —

rich in agricultural and mineral wealth with four hundred millions of industrious people who are gradually learning to appreciate the advantages which are to be derived from their intercourse with western nations.

We saw also with what tenacity these nations are contesting for the commercial supremacy with this great Empire. While the United States was apparently looking on with an indifference hardly consistent with her efforts in these directions, certainly not consistent with that future which awaits her commercially.

The tenth census just completed fixes her population at a little over fifty millions and taking the

the last ten years as the basis of increase the year 1920. will find it doubled: with one hundred millions of people with opportunities for profitable investment unknown as the Republic grows older and with millions of capital seeking other fields for speculation :- then will be realized the full force of the timely suggestions with reference to the importance of cultivating a closer friendship with China and Japan.

To be fully prepared for such a time, we should not only retain what interests we have in this trade, but strengthen it in every possible way, for once it is lost, it will be much more difficult.

difficult to recover it from an opposition so stubborn as is here met with.

Prior to the war of the rebellion, our merchants held almost undisputed possession of the cotton goods trade in China and Japan but, when, after four years of these misfortunes, they turned again to the pursuits of peace, they found the British merchants firmly installed where they had left so recent only four years before. Seventeen years have since passed, and the American merchants have not got back what they then were compelled to give up; neither have their efforts thus far to recover the lost ground been encouraged by any substantial aid.

aid from this government.

In view thus of the possible future of the United States, because of climate, soil and extensive domain abounding in all the natural elements of wealth, and the importance of this trade in that future, the government should no longer withhold its support. As I have heretofore suggested, the greatest stimulant this interest could receive in the near future, would be the establishment of a line of steamers from the Pacific Coast via Yokohama to Shanghai, carrying the United States mails, subsidized by a liberal government subsidy. England, France and Germany are now reaping the benefits of such a policy and

and we are reliably informed that a line of Russian steamers is to be established with a view to the development of Russian trade in the Pacific.

"The Empire of China is hardly second to the United States in possessing those elements which are essential to the prosperity of a nation. In fact when the time comes — and the hope is that it may come quickly — for the scientific development of her great wealth which has for so many hundreds of years been locked up by the superstitions of her people, the Chinese officials themselves will be as much surprised as foreigners at its extent and richness. They will then also fully realize how

how much this country has suffered from such a stupid and exclusive policy.

There two countries, China and the United States; the former with an area of 3.950.000 square miles. The latter with an area of 3.600.000. Stand facing each other, inviting a stronger bond of international sympathy and commercial unity, with the broad Pacific between which is to be in the future the common highway of both. and no effort should be spared by their representatives to hasten the accomplishment of so desirable a result.

Dear Sir.

Dear Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. M. Dancy

Consul General

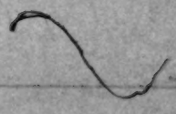
No. 233.] Oct. 25. 1881 | United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Answer to Department Circular of July 20, 1881,

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Copies for the Senate.



No. 233.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 25 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In compliance with the instructions contained in Department Circular of July 23d. 1881. I have to state as follows, in reply to the several interrogatories.

1st. During the last fiscal year no greater sum as a fee, than two dollars and fifty cents ($2.50 has been demanded and received at this Consulate General for the verification of any invoice and certificate.

2d. During the same period no declaration

to.

to an invoice has been required to be
verified by oath. Further no additional
fee has been exacted or received.

3rd. The total amount of fees received and
reported for the above named fiscal
year has been $9609.56

Unofficial Services Count, not required to report 92.00

" " Shillings. The reports. 44.50

$9756.06

The total amount of my salary for the
same term was. $5000.

Dom. Sec.

Dom. Assistant Secretary.

O. M. Dickerson

Consul General

D. St Clair

No. 234] Oct. 25, 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny, Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Notes receipt of dispatches

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

ackd. Dec. 7. 81.

No. 234.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, Oct. 25th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch no. 90. from the Department of State September 12th 1881.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant.

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Sir X Clair

No. 237 Oct. 25, 1881 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. Dennis, *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Forwarding accounts. 3rd Qr. 1881

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ack'd Dec. 23. '81.

No. 235.

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 25. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In accordance with the instructions contained in Consular Regulations of 1881. I inclose & transmit my account for rent & miscellaneous expenses for the quarter ending Sept. 30th. 1881. which I trust will be found correct.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Inclosure No. 1. Rent & Miscellaneous expenses.

S. T. St. Clair

No. 236. DEPARTMENT OF ST. DEC 3 1881 RECEIVED

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, October 25. 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine.

Third assistant. Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Note death
Publish

acdd
Dec. 7. 81.

In compliance with the instructions contained in the Consular Regulations for 1881. I transmit herewith my returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 th. 1881. which I trust will be found in order.

I am. Sir.

Your obedient servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Enclosures.

Inclosures.

No. 1. Sam 119. Stat

" .2. " 120. do

" .3. " 121. Water

" .4. Sent to Auditor Feb 19 '98 " 159. file

" .5. " 103. do

" .6. " ~~104~~. 101 and

O.S.

I desire to call particular attention to the posting of Sam. No. 119. as compared with the previous quarter

No. ____] ____ 188 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

Mr. ____ *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject :—

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

NAMES of al
belonging
U. S. Cof

DATE of DECEASE.	
ug. 12	
" 26	

(Form No. 121.)

S of all Deceased American Citizens, including Seamen or Mariners, together with the value of the personal effects onging to them, and taken possession of by or deposited with O. N. Denny
S. Consul at Shanghai., from July 1st. to Dec. 30. 1881., inclusive.

	NAMES OF PERSONS.	OF WHAT PLACE A NATIVE OR RESIDENT.	IF A SEAMAN, TO WHAT VESSEL BELONGING.	WHERE DECEASED.	VALUE OF EFFECTS.	DISPOSITION MADE THEREOF.
2	B. F. Littlefield.	not known	—	Shanghai.	Nil.	—
6	F. des Sandes.	Isle of Jersey	not in California	"	abt $300.	Unclaimed

O. N. Denny
U. S. Consul.

121

Mr. Consulate Genl
Shanghai China.

Inclosure no 3.
with dispatch no 236
to the
State Department
Washington D.C.

Encl no. 124
Jan. 30 Dr. 1881

FORM No. 103.

Summary of Business at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai during the quarter ended September 30th 1881.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS.

Vessels in Port from last quarter	6
Vessels Arriving during present quarter	35
Vessels Departing	30
Vessels remaining in Port	11
Tonnage Arriving	10837
Tonnage Departing	8375
Fees received $	2337.05/100 66/
Expenses including Salary, $	3754./100

MOVEMENT OF SEAMEN.

Seamen in Port from last quarter	Nil. Nil.
Seamen Arriving	147
Seamen Shipped	4
Seamen Died	145
Seamen Discharged	8
Seamen Deserted	Nil. Nil.
Seamen Departed	
Seamen in Port	

SYNOPSIS OF SEAMEN'S ACCOUNT.

	Dr.	Cr.
Balance from Previous quarter	$	$ 1759 46
Received for Extra Wages		167 19
Expended for Seamen	30.00	
Balance	896.65	
	926.65	926.65

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES AT SHANGHAI,
September 30th, 1881

O. N. Denny
U. S. Consul General.

Shanghai China.

Enclosure No. 5.

with Despatch No. 236.

to the

State Department.

Washington D.C.

Jan. 203. Inclosure

Dec. 1887.

Srimadhva Vilasa.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 19 1881
RECEIVED

McClain

No. 237] Nov 7 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Vice Consul at Tientsin

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Approves nomination of Acting Vice Consul Rev. Leander William Pilcher to be Vice Consul at Tientsin.

Appointed Dec 23. 81.
A.A.G.

No. 237

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 7th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Jacks No. 15
I have to say that while I approve
the nomination of Rev. Leander
William Pilcher to be Vice Consul
at Tientsin yet it is because
the Consul is confined in his
selection to that gentleman's
profession. Not that I have
any objection to a worthy
representation of so great and
good a cause holding such
a position for I have not,
but it is because some Chinese
officials

officials have Expressed to me much opposition to transacting official business with Gentlemen belonging to his calling, and Especially as some of the most annoying questions which have to be settled by Consuls with the Chinese are those growing out of a vigorous prosecution of Missionary labors. At the same time I may add that it is far less distasteful to them to have official intercourse with an upright conscientious active Missionary like Mr. Pilcher than with those who come to China as Missionaries and then desert the cause for the "loaves and fishes"

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. N. Denny
Consul General

DEPT OF STATE
DEC 19 1881 1881
RECEIVED

D'Hecain

No. 238] November 1881 [United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

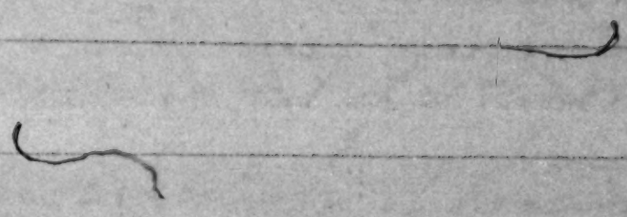
Subject:— Death of Nellie Lawrence

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ans 8c Dec. 9 3.81
A.H.G.

Informs Department of above death and Encloses result of Inquest and Post-Mortem Exam.

Enter.



No. 238

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 11th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have to inform you that on the 27th of October last Nellie Laurence a citizen of the United States and a woman of the town died in Shanghai very suddenly and under circumstances indicating a violent death.

I accordingly directed a Post-mortem to be made and held an inquest upon the body. The result I enclose for the information

information of the Department

I am Sir

Your obedient Servant

O. E. Brown

Second General

Enclosures

1. Inquest upon body of Nellie Lawrence

INQUEST.

A Coroners enquiry was held this morning before Mr. O. N. Denny, United States Consul, and a jury of three, touching the death of an American citizen named Nellie Lawrence, who died in a house, No. 15, Yuen-ming-yuen road, on the 27th instant.

The body had been viewed by the jury on the 27th instant, and examined by two medical gentlemen.

Dr. McLeod gave evidence to the effect that On the 27th October, 1881, in conjunction with Dr. Henderson, I examined the body of a female recognised in our presence as that of Miss Nellie Lawrence. The body was fat and well nourished, and rigor mortis was well marked. The face and legs were œdematous, the lips were blue, and bloody froth issued from the nose on turning the body on its face. The pupils were moderated dilated. There were numerous, recent, superficial bruises situated as follows:—two on the front of the left thigh, and one on the front of each leg about the size of a shilling; one 3½ in. by 1½ in. to the left of the navel; five small bruises on the left arm; one on the right arm; one 3 in. by 3 in. over the left shoulder blade. The bladder contained about two pints of urine found to be of low specific gravity and albuminous. The blood was everywhere fluid and very dark in colour. The brain was healthy; the lungs were congested and somewhat œdematous. The right breast contained a little dark fluid blood, the left was empty and contracted. The liver was fatty, and the spleen friable but of normal size. Both kidneys were enlarged, weighing each 8 ounces, and congested, being in fact well marked specimens of one of the forms of Brights disease. The stomach contained about a pint of slightly digested alcoholic smelling food, its wall being much congested. The small intestine was intensely congested in parts of its mucous lining and contained dark bloody matter. There was no ulceration or bruising of either stomach or bowel. There was nothing special to be noted with regard to the female organs. There was no broken rib or injury of the skull, nor was there any foreign body in the air passages.

From a consideration of the foregoing we were of opinion that the deceased at the time of death was suffering from a severe acute inflammatory affection of the kidneys associated with catarh of stomach and small intestine, and that the immediate cause of death was asphyxia.

In answer to a Juror, Dr. McLeod said he did not know if the deceased had taken chloral or morphia. He explained how asphyxia occurred in cases where the conditions of the kidneys and other organs were similar to those of deceased, and said that there was no foreign body in the air passages.

By another Juror—Do you think, doctor, that the bruises you found on the body had anything to do with the death of the deceased?

Doctor McLeod—No, they were superficial, and had no connection with the condition of the organs I have mentioned or with the stomach.

A Juror—Were their any signs of morphia or chloral having been taken?

Dr. McLeod replied that there were none.

The Coroner—Then suffocation really took place from the combination arising from disease of the kidneys and stomach.

Dr. McLeod—From the kidneys; not the stomach. He then explained the bearing of the disease, and the effect it had.

In answer to a Juryman,

Dr. McLeod stated that death must have commenced from the heart, for the air passages were not blocked.

The Coroner said other witnesses could be called who would wish to say something; but the medical testimony would determine the cause of death, and that being ascertained the principal portion of the enquiry was finished.

The jury then considered the second portion of the "inquisition," the name and place of birth of the deceased. Some documents, principally a will, and some letters from relatives, were produced and considered. One of the latter was from Gionsville, Indiana. After some consultation the jury returned the following verdict:—In the matter of the inquisition upon the body of Nellie Lawrence, deceased, we the persons summoned to appear before Mr. O. N. Denny, Consul-General for the United States and Acting Coroner for the Consular District of Shanghai, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the 29th day of October, 1881, to enquire into the cause of the death of Nellie Lawrence found dead in a house in Shanghai—No. 15, Lower Yuen-ming-yuen Road,—having been duly sworn according to law and having made such inquisitions after inspecting the body and hearing the testimony adduced on oath, each and all do say that we find the deceased was named Nellie Lawrence, was a native of Lexington, in Kentucky, aged about 30 years; that she came to her death on the 27th day of October, 1881, in Shanghai, China from asphyxia induced by Bright's disease of the kidneys, all of which we duly certify by this inquisition in writing by us signed this 29th day of October, 1881.

Jurors

signed E W Rice

" R. W. Muirhead

John P Roberts

Consulate General of the United States

Empire of China
City of Shanghai

I Owen N. Denny United States Consul General for China residing at Shanghai, do hereby certify that I held an inquisition as acting Coroner upon the body of Nellie Lawrence a native of Lexington Kentuckey, United States of America, aged about thirty years, at Shanghai on the 29th day of October 1881. Verdict of Jury: That she came to her death on the 27th day of October 1881. in Shanghai China from "Asphixia induced by Brights disease of the Kidneys.

And I Further certify that

I.

I interred the body at the Mortua
cemetery in this city on the
28th day of October 1881.

Dated this 28th day of
October A. D. 1881 at Shanghai

O. N. Denny
Consul General
acting as Coroner

No. 239] November 11 188 1 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

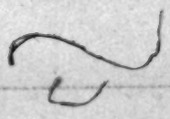
Subject:— Death of Benjn Rawle Lewis

Inform his friends & give full particulars

Synopsis below
Ack'd 12-2-81.
Answ'd &c
Rec'd 12-3-81.
ent. 12-4

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Inform Department of cause of death and Enclosures. Evidence taken before Coroner. Jury and Verdict rendered.



No. 239

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 11th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d. Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

It becomes my sad duty to inform the Department of the death by his own hand at Shanghai on the 29th of October last of Burge Rawle Lewis. Of Mr. Lewis's long and efficient services to the Government in the East I need not now mention, for they are familiar to the Department. Suffice it to say that whatever duties he undertook were discharged promptly and with ability and honesty. It has been painfully apparent

apparent to me for the past three months that his days of health and usefulness were rapidly drawing to an End. His mind at intervals seemed to wander considerably; at such times his principal grievance seemed to be the failure of the Government to reimburse himself and Mr. Boffey for the loss they sustained consequent upon the refusal of Mr. Bailey, my predecessor to reinstate them in the position they held when they returned from Washington where they had been summoned to give Evidence in the "Seward Investigation", notwithstanding the

the positive instructions of the Department for him to do so. On account of this injustice both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Coffey became financially embarrassed and an apparent inability to square accounts with the world seemed to prey on the deceased's mind.

I held an inquest into the cause of death, the result of which I beg to enclose for the information of the Department

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
O. M. Dewney
Consul General

Enclosure

1 Inquest into the cause of death of Bungo Karole Leiri.

THE DEATH OF MR. BURGE R. LEWIS.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE INQUEST.

Yesterday afternoon, evidence was taken before the Acting Coroner, Consul O. N. Denny, at the U.S. Consulate, as to the cause of the death of Mr. Burge R. Lewis, whose death was reported in our Saturday's issue. The jurors were—Messrs. C. C. Bennett, D. C. Janssen and C. H. Heynemann. The evidence adduced was as follows:—

Dr. JAMIESON: I am a physician, practising in Shanghai. I was called, about 3.30 p.m. on Saturday last, by Mr. Thirkell, to visit Mr. B. R. Lewis, who, he said, was very ill in his room in the Central Hotel. I found Mr. Lewis in his room when I went there; he was very ill. Mr. Reilly was standing by him. Mr. Lewis was very ill and was indeed dying. He actually did die seven minutes after I arrived at the Hotel. I found him, when I arrived, lying on the floor, partly insensible, and rolling over and over from time to time. I had him kept steady for a moment for examination. Witness asked permission to read from notes he made at the time, and now in the possession of the Coroner. Notes referred to were, handed to the witness and he read as follows:—

"29th October, 1881.—At 3.35 p.m., called by Mr. Thirkell to Central Hotel to see Mr. B. R. Lewis reported to be ill. Reached hotel at 3.45; found Mr. Lewis lying on floor, apparently insensible, rolling over and over from time to time. Had him kept steady for a minute for examination. His lips pale; heart imperceptible; left sleeve of jacket blood-stained; above left wrist, wound about 1½ inches long, severing radial artery, both ends of which were visible in wound. Bleeding ceased. On table next bed a penknife, with blade blood-stained. Bucket by side of bed containing a large quantity of blood mixed with water. Died at 52 minutes past 3 o'clock. Sent immediately to report matter to Mr. Denny and corpse left untouched, as also contents of room, until arrival of Mr. Denny."

Witness continued, in answer to questions from the Coroner:—Mr. Reilly was in the room, also the China boy, when I entered it. I have attended Mr. Lewis from time to time, never regularly.

What was the condition of his mind from time to time, speaking from what you saw of him when you thus attended him?—He was always remarkably eccentric; his manner was always very peculiar and this has been so more especially of late. The last day I saw him before his death was on the day when the *post mortem* examination was held and the inquest was opened on the body of the girl who died last week. He came to see me on the forenoon of that day and spoke then in the most incoherent way about the inquest and a number of other things, about what was about to happen and so on; so much so, so incoherently, that it was really impossible to get at what he wanted. He was labouring under great excitement when he left me.

Did you notice anything peculiar in his manner or speech at other times than then?—Not infrequently I have noticed a peculiarity in his manners which it is not very easy to define. He has been very easily excited and spoke with a great deal of unnecessary excitement about everything that had turned up in the course of his life.

From what you know of him, from your own information, and from the whole of the surrounding circumstances, by what means, would you say, he came by his death?—I should say that, as to the actual means by which he came to his death, there cannot be any doubt whatever; he died of hemorrhage from the wound I have referred to, the cutting of the artery at his wrist. Is that the scope of your question?

Yes. There can be no doubt as to that?—There can be no doubt whatever.

Had you seen him that day before you were called in and found him ill?—No, I had not seen him since the day I have mentioned a moment ago, that is, the day the *post mortem* examination was held and the inquest was opened on the body of the woman named Laurence.

Did he at all times appear, so far as you know, to be in a sane mind?—I had always considered his manner very peculiar, and saw that he was very easily excited about nothing, as I have said; but it was not until the day of the inquest, last Friday that was, when he was so very remarkably excited, that I for the first time considered him on the brink of insanity. So much did that thought impress me that I mentioned the matter to Dr. Boone when I saw him on the following day. I remarked on that occasion what a shaky condition Mr. Lewis' intellect seemed to be in.

The Jurors had no questions to ask.

The witness had nothing further to state bearing upon this enquiry, and so stood down.

Dr. Boone:—I am a practising physician in Shanghai.

Will you state to the jury what you saw of the circumstances at the time of the death of Mr. Lewis and of the circumstances before his death, so as to give the jury an idea as to what led to his death?—On the morning of the day on which he died I received a note from Mr. Reilly saying that Mr. Lewis wanted me to see him professionally. At or about 9.30 I saw him in bed in his room. He told me he had not slept any the night before. He also said that he was suffering very great pain and that he was afraid he was going to lose the use of his lower limbs. He said he felt as if he could not stand upon them even then, as if he could not use them; and he was exceedingly troubled about them. He was then very much excited, so much so that, after I got through with him and was writing a prescription for him, he got talking away incessantly and interrupted me. He could not control himself. I returned about 10.30 on my way out, and then saw him again. I found him then in the same excited condition and complaining up to then of the same pain. That was all that occurred in my interviews with the deceased. On the Sunday preceding, I may inform the jury, he had come out to my house in the country and remained there during the day, as I was in town and he desired to see me. On my returning there I found him in a very excited condition and very talkative, quite incoherent in his utterances, wandering or jumping from one subject to another in a most remarkable manner. His manner impressed me so much that I thought it would be unwise for him to return to town that night. I, therefore, pressed him to stay there and offered him a bed for the night if he would consent to stay. This he did, and I brought him into town with me the next morning. He came to see me on the day preceding the inquest on this woman who died. It was late in the evening when he came. He wished to obtain the services of one of the clergymen of one of the churches to perform the funeral ceremonies over this woman. He was really so incoherent in his whole talk that I could not make out what he wanted to say or what he wanted me to do. He would say a few words on one subject and would then stop suddenly and begin to talk about something entirely different from that on which he had been conversing. There was more shown on this particular occasion than I believed could have been caused or brought about by medicine or by any stimulants he might have taken. There was something more there to my eye than the effect of any medicine or any stimulant; something I believed to be more serious. So much did this fact impress me that on meeting Dr. Jamieson the next day, when he spoke to me about Mr. Lewis in the way he has mentioned in his evidence just given, I agreed with his remarks, when he called my attention to the state of Mr. Lewis' intellect, and I said that I believed his (Mr. Lewis') mind was going. That is about all I can state, of my own knowledge, as to this case. I had known Mr. Lewis for twenty years and he regarded me as his regular physician. I did not see him until after 10.30 on the morning of that day until I was called in to see him after his death.

The jurors being asked whether they had any questions to ask,

Mr. BENNETT said:—The doctor says he gave Mr. Lewis a prescription that morning. It would be well to know what it was and what it was for.

Witness,—I gave him a prescription containing chloral, bromide of potassium, and a few drops of tincture of digitalis. In order to be on the safe side I only ordered two doses, to be put up in a small bottle, so that, if he had taken it all, even, it would not have done him any harm. Had he taken the two doses together he would not have run then into any danger. I do not know, of my own knowledge, whether he took a dose or not.

Mr. BENNETT—There was nothing in what you gave him to have injured him, even if he had taken the whole of it?

Witness,—No. Knowing his condition, I only gave him a half-ounce bottle. That would have done him no harm, even if he had taken it all.

The jurors had no further questions to ask.

Mr. REILLY,—I am manager of the Central Hotel. Mr. Lewis was a guest there. He came to the Hotel about the 1st of the present month. On Saturday last, about half-past 9 o'clock, the boy from his room came to me in the Reading Room and told me Mr. Lewis was very sick, and also said at the same time something about blood. I immediately turned round to go with the boy to Mr. Lewis' room; and I asked Mr. Thirkell, who was standing close-by, to go with me. We entered Mr. Lewis' room together. We found Mr. Lewis struggling on the floor, covered with blood; his clothes were covered with blood, as was the part of the room where he was lying. I spoke to him by name but could not get any answer from him. He groaned and struggled from one side to another. He was lying on the floor, not on the bed. I felt him by the arm and felt his pulse but could not satisfy myself about his condition. His extremities were quite cold. I made an explanation and a request to Mr Thirkell about getting a doctor; he offered immediately to go and bring Dr. Jamieson. I observed a cut on Mr. Lewis' left wrist, but it had stopped bleeding save that a few drops oozed from it. I bound a handkerchief tightly round it. There was a knife on a table close by the bed, a small pen-knife, one blade of which was open. The blade of the knife was covered with blood and the slop-pail which was near the bed, was splashed very much with blood and the floor very much also. I thought the blood had come from his mouth. I thought he had burst a blood-vessel. This impression was not removed from any mind until the arrival of the doctor. Dr. Jamieson. I had had no idea, until I heard what the doctor said, that so much blood could have come from the cut on his wrist, which was so very small that I had given but little attention to it when accounting for the blood-stains. By the time Dr. Jamieson arrived, Mr. Lewis had become weaker. Dr. Jamieson said the blood had not come from the mouth, as I had supposed, but from the cut upon the wrist by which an artery had been severed. I cannot say how many minutes elapsed between the arrival of Dr. Jamieson and the time Mr. Lewis died, but I should say the time was about a few minutes to 4 o'clock when the death took place. About half past 12 o'clock on the previous night Mr. Lewis had sent down to me word that he wanted a carriage. I was surprised, because, of course, he could not get a carriage at that time. I sent back a verbal message to him that he could not get a carriage at that hour but that I would see myself that one was ready for him early in the morning. I saw that this was done and the carriage was brought round ready for him. He was not satisfied with the carriage that had been brought for him and sent for me to go and see him, which I did. He then told me that he wanted a brougham to go to St. John's College to bring Dr. Boone to see him as he was so unwell. The carriage was to take some one—I forget the name—who was to bring Dr. Boone in to see him. I spent about half an hour then in conversation with Mr. Lewis. He was speaking, during that time, in a very disconnected manner, wandering from one subject to another. I asked him if the sickness he was now suffering from was similar in its nature to that of which he had already had an attack since he came to the hotel. He said—Yes, it was something similar. He complained of very severe pain in the chest and in the legs—a kind of cramp. I saw nothing in his general behaviour to alarm me about him. He wandered somewhat in his talk, going suddenly from one subject to another and was disconnected in his conversation, but as I have said, there was nothing about him to alarm me. I had often observed his behaviour while in the Hotel. He was exceedingly irritable at all times for no apparent cause. I asked the boy, the room servant, whether Mr. Lewis had been drinking. He said he had had nothing in his room. I knew he had had none all that night and he had none in the morning.

The jury had no question to ask.

The Coroner said: I may state, for the information of the jury, that Mr. Lewis, on the morning of his death sent word to me that he could not come to the office that day as he was ill. He knew there was an inquest to be held and that he would be wanted. He said he was not well enough to leave his room. I went up to the Hotel to see him, as I had done on a former occasion when he was ill. This was about 11 o'clock. I found him on bed. He was lying with his face from the door as I went in. He was groaning and talking incoherently. After a few moments' conversation he became quiet and was not so much excited. I stayed and talked with him for about three quarters of an hour; it was 12 o'clock when I came away; and only once during the interview did he seem to wander. I did the best I could to soothe him. I said it would soon pass over. He would get over it as he got over the last; he would get quiet soon, and so on. That was the last I saw of him until I was summoned by Dr. Jamieson to go to the hotel and, going there, found Mr. Lewis in the position that has been described to you. His manner, I may add, in the discharge of his official duties for the past three months, has frequently been quite strange—not at all what it formerly was.

The Jury were then called on to say whether they desired to call any further evidence.

Mr. JANSEN asked whether there was really any further evidence to call.

Mr. CORONER knew of none.

The Jury then retired with the Coroner to his office, to consider the verdict, and after an absence of nearly half an hour, returned to the Court, when the Coroner read the following deliverance:—

"Empire of China City of Shanghai.

"In the matter of an Inquisition upon the body of Burge R. Lewis, deceased.

"We the undersigned, the jurors summoned to appear before O. N. Denny, Consul-General for the United States, and Acting Coroner for the District of Shanghai, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the 31st day of October, 1881, to inquire into the cause of the death of Burge R. Lewis, found dead in the Central Hotel in Shanghai, having been duly sworn according to Law and having made such inquisition, after inspecting the body and hearing the evidence adduced, upon our oaths each and all do say that we find the deceased was named Burge R. Lewis, was a native of Pennsylvania, aged 43 years, that he came to his death on the 29th day of October, 1881, in Shanghai, China, from hemorrhage caused by severing the main artery of the wrist with the blade of a small pen-knife in his own hand; that the deceased had suffered for a few months from temporary aberration of mind and was at the time insane. All of which we duly certify by this inquisition in writing, by us signed this 31st day of October, 1881.

(Signed) "C. C. BENNETT,
" "D. C. JANSEN,
" "CHAS. H. HEYNEMANN."

Consulate General of the United States

Empire of China

City of Shanghai

I, Owen N Denny

United States Consul General for

China residing at Shanghai,

do hereby certify that I held

an inquisition as acting Coroner

upon the body of Rufus Randle

Lewis, a native of Pennsylvania,

United States of America aged

forty three years, at Shanghai, on

the 31st day of October 1881.

Verdict of Jury: That he came

to his death on the 29th day

of October 1881, in Shanghai

China, from hemorrhage,

caused by severing the

main artery of the wrist

with

with the blade of a small pen knife in his own hand; that the deceased had suffered during the past few months of temporary aberration of mind and was at the time insane.

And I further certify that I intend the body at the Mortuary Cemetery in this city on the 30th day of October 1881.

Dated this 31st day of October at Shanghai

O. N. Denny
Consul General
Acting Coroner

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC 19 1881
RECEIVED

No. 240] November 14 1881 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Jewelry left by the late Rev. Reuben Lewis

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Mr. Eclan

Addrd Dec. 23-81.

Advises Department of having forwarded a box of jewelry addressed to Mrs. E. L. Hay Lexington Va c/o Department of State

? forwarded

K, K, K,

No. 240

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 14th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

3d assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to inform the Department that I have forwarded in the "Government Pouch a small box containing jewelry - as per memo at foot - left by the late Rev. Rankin Davis" addressed as under:-

"Mrs E.L. Kay"

"Lexington Va"

"C/o Department of State"

"Washington."

Mrs Kay is a sister of the deceased to whom

I

I have written.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. M. Dawson

Coast Steward

Memo:—

1 ring,
1 pair sleeve buttons
1 do do do
1 set studs (spiral)
1 pair Japanese sleeve buttons
1 do do do do
1 set Japanese studs
1 gent stud
1 neck do
7 odd Tortoise shell studs
1 spiral belonging to stud

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
19
RECEIVED

Refered to proper bureau per
Communication with reference to subject

No. 241] November 14 188 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Annual Reports Ret'd claim

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Transmitting the above -
and comments upon the
boundaries

Archive.
Dec. 23. 87.
A. Adee

No. 241

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 14 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit herewith my Annual Report in accordance with section 556 of the Revised Consular Regulations of 1881 treating:-

1st with the subject of Agriculture
2d. Manufactures,
3d. Mines and Mining
4th. Fisheries
5th. Forests
6th. Commerce, showing the number of vessels, domestic and foreign entered and cleared and their tonnage;

The

the amount and value of imports
and duties thereon, as well as
the amount and value of Exports
and what portion is with the
United States together with Exchange
Tables for the year; and
7th Revenue etc: etc:

I also transmit herewith in
accordance with Section 557 of
the Consular Regulations a statement
showing as far as practicable
the conditions of the several
Consulates under my supervision,
with some suggestions as to the best
means of making the service
more efficient in China,
together with comments upon
the Reports of our Consuls
which have thus far reached
me

ms. and which are herewith to be forwarded.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. M. Dimmy
Brevet Genl

Endorsement

Two Reports as above

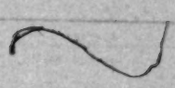


Agriculture

The Empire of China containing about 3.900.000 square miles, extending from the frozen north to the semi-tropical south, embracing a variety of climate and soil unsurpassed by any of the great nations of the Earth, offers to her agricultural masses many advantages which must be denied the laboring classes of other nationalities. Blessed with these various branches of labor, the science of agriculture properly holds in the estimation of this people, the first place of importance to the public weal, The annual ceremony performed from a profound sense of duty, over the first furrow of the plow, is proof of their sincerity. Though they thoroughly understand how to obtain the best results, yet their agricultural implements are of the simplest and rudest character. We learn to day that they

they were centuries ago, refusing to submit to any change, holding that as filial sons, they should not have other or greater advantages than those enjoyed by their fathers.
The plough consists of a beam mortised into a crooked piece of timber, one end of which serves as the only handle with which it is guided; while the other connects with a shoe resting upon the ground, to the end of which is fastened a pointed concave steel blade, which throws the soil on either side. The shoe and blade are held firmly to their places by a strong piece of wood passing through the beam and connecting with the shoe.
The motive power is a water buffalo or cow attached in the following manner. A kind of bow is placed on the neck, a piece of rope attached to either end is passed around the neck, two other pieces are also made fast to the ends of the bow which are tied to a crossbar on the end of the

plough



plough beam, and a line through the nose of the ox or cow and wound around the ploughmans left hand which enables him to control his team, constitutes the harness used. One acre of ground is considered a fair days work with such an outfit. The harrow is if possible ruder still. There are two patterns.— one a triangular frame work with rows of flat wooden or iron teeth; the other is a round log with a single row of stout wooden teeth driven in and set in a frame to hold it to its place. The driver always adds his weight to the harrow.

There is also a kind of drill plough used in some portions of China. I have seen it frequently in the Province of Chihli. It is in appearance a rudely constructed double shovel plough. two small tubes convey the grain from the hopper down the handle to the furrow; this is followed by a harrow or drag, frequently both. The stone roller is also used. It is

about



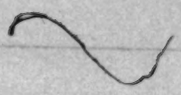






about 20 inches in diameter and from two to four feet long. The seed plough, harrow, and roller sometimes follow each other and are all drawn by the same ox. The drill plough is used not because the farmers think the yield is better, but because the seed being sown in rows it enables him to plant an other crop between which ripens earlier or later as the case may be than the grain. At least two crops a year are always grown upon the same land - wheat, barley and winter bean usually constitute the first and are sown in the Autumn. Wheat is not so extensively grown as barley, as the latter ripens earlier thaks the former thereby giving additional advantages to the second crop, rice, cotton, millet &c which is considered more valuable than the first. Besides the yield of barley is from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre while that of wheat is only from 15 to 20 bushels. Of course there

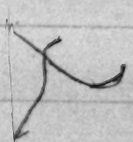
double



double crops are a heavy tax upon the fertility of the soil, but the husbandman keeps it Equal to the occasion by adding manure after Each crop, losing no time in the operation. To day the crop is gathered and tomorrow the manure is added and the plough begins turning it under; neither does he stand on the order of getting it to the fields. sometimes it is carried by coolies in baskets, sometimes on the backs of donkies and sometimes in huge carts with two clumsy wheels made fast to a revolving axel. Nor is not particular either as to what kind of flesh draws the cart and its contents, for I have seen the patient mule, pitched by the side of the vicious buffalo, the ass with the ox and the cow with the pony, these odd pairs all constituting apparently one harmonious train.

Irrigation is necessary alike for

grain



grain field and garden in most localities of the Empire. Sometimes the water is raised from wells by sweeps and buckets, sometimes by two men, one standing on either side of the pond, each holding the end of a rope with a bucket fastened in the middle, and with a swinging motion the water is rapidly poured into a small ditch which carries it to the place intended. A variety of wheels are so constructed and located as to render material assistance in the work of irrigation. Some are driven by cattle, others by human force, and others are turned by the power of the current from which the water is taken. Perhaps the most efficient of them all is, the endless chain of paddles on the principal of the chain pump, drawn by the Ox or Cow. Every fertile plain cut by a river, is but a net work of small canals leading to it, in order, first

to

to supply water for irrigation
and secondly to serve as highways
for small boats in conveying
the produce to market. Large
sums of money have been
expended to accomplish these ends.
In the Provinces of Chihli these
water ways have become so
silted up, that they are useless
for both purposes; with a view
to repairing them, Ho Kung Tang,
the great General of the West,
has petitioned the Emperor for
permission to use the labor of
the soldiery, claiming that
drought and famine will
disappear when these artificial
streams are again restored.
The grain when ripe is either
pulled up by the roots or cut with
sickles; nothing is lost, even
the straw is turned to useful purposes.
The threshing floors are prepared
with much care, some are made
by mixing lime and lime, which

makes



makes a perfectly hard surface; others are only earths, being thoroughly soaked with water and then pounded and permitted to dry before using.

The flail is used in threshing, and the wind is the mill for separating the grain from the chaff. While the wheat crop in China is about the same now as heretofore, yet the consumption of flour is increasing every year. The Chinese are as fond as any people in the world of good pastry, and those who reside at the Treaty ports are learning rapidly to appreciate for these purposes the value of the finer brands of foreign flour.

The importation of American flour into Hongkong for the last three years has been as follows, viz:—

1878.	752.593	sacks of	50lbs	nett
1879.	874.379	"	"	"
1880.	966.528	"	"	"

From

From the foregoing table it will be seen that this trade is steadily increasing, yet it is claimed that this is no evidence that the article is growing in favor with the native population as it is all consumed by the foreign population of Hongkong and that of the straits settlements. Though some of these shipments do go south yet a large portion is consumed at Hongkong, and as there are only about 12,500 foreign residents on that Island, it follows that the consumption is largely shared by the native population.

The foreign population of China which numbers about 4,500 draws its supply from direct shipments to Shanghai. It is also a fact that while the number of foreigners in China has neither increased or decreased for some years past

the

the consumption of foreign flour is greater every year. From this it is claimed that the future will find here a great market for this staple article of food. Should these hopes ever be realized, California and Oregon will find here a convenient and profitable market for all of their surplus flour.

Should the manufactured cost remain the same foreign flour would always be preferable for the reason that it is superior to the native, a fact due in a great measure to the superior quality of foreign wheat, its cleanliness and the improved method of preparing it for consumption. But the foreign article can be manufactured cheaper if anything than the native, for the reason that the land in China is divided into small patches and farmed on such a small scale that other crops can be grown more profitably than wheat.

Manufactures

The list under this heading is not only long but important, and it would be impossible in a short review to give each more than a passing notice, which would be uninstructive. Besides the modus operandi of the manufactures which belong to China alone is the same to day, that it was centuries ago and has been written and re-written many times. These comments will therefore be confined to the manufactures recently introduced and carried on by the Chinese upon the plan foreigners conduct like enterprises.

The Woollen Mills at Lanchow Fu are perhaps the most important of these. Lanchow Fu is the Capital of Kansuh Province and is inland from Hankow about sixty days journey; the road lies over a rough and rugged

country

Country most of the distance, hence the difficulties of transporting massive machinery - which had to be done with Coolie labor alone - were very great, requiring much time and more patience. Even after this laborous transit was ended, and the machinery laid upon the chosen ground, the obstacles did not all disappear, yet they were not so serious as to stand long in the way of men who belong to a race of laborers, and whose perseverance and skill have enabled them to build their Great Walls and gorgeous Temples on the very ramparts of nature.

Lan Chow Fu is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, with no running streams, hence the water for the purpose had to come from wells. When the mills were ready to run, it was found that the supply was insufficient, and the wells had to be deepened;

Then

Then again the water was brackish which interfered with the dyeing department, so that it was not until November of last year that work was actually commenced. Since that time the mills with 1200 spindles have turned out about 1300 pieces of cloth, some of which are made of Camels hair. The sheeps wool is very coarse and so badly mixed with hair that much time is consumed in its preparation for the spindles.

The looms and machinery however, were selected with special reference to the coarseness of the wool and there seems to be no good reason why these mills cannot produce as good a quality of cloth as can be manufactured anywhere out of like materials. The object of the Enterprise was to ~~cast~~ into a trade in the coarse woollens which the Russian merchants have long engaged almost exclusively in



in the north west, and if success is not attained it will be due, perhaps in a measure, to the difference in the quality of the wool; for about thirty three years ago, some fine merino sheep were imported and crossed with the native sheep near Kiachta with success, which greatly improved the wool clip of the herds in that locality - an example which if the Mongols were to follow would add millions of dollars in the near future to the value of their herds, and which would also enable the Chinese to compete successfully with foreigners in the manufacture of the finer woollen cloths, a trade which is yearly growing in importance, and which must sooner or later invite Chinese competition. Its value for the last year 1880 was five millions of dollars in round numbers.

Results thus far seem to have fully come up to the highest expectations

of

of the enterprising proprietors as they have ordered machinery for the manufacture of cotton cloth also in these Mills.

Shanghai Cotton Mills are still in Statu Quo. The foundations are sufficiently high and have stood sufficiently long to convince every body that a very serious mistake was committed by some one in the very outset. But after a stationary existence of three years, I am glad to say that there seems to be a good prospect for the work to be again begun with a determination of making a success of the enterprise. Its management has been placed in the hands of a skilled superintendent who is to purchase the newest and most improved machinery best suited to the manufacture of China cotton, and which is to be under the operation of skilled foreigners

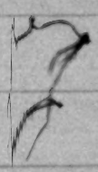
foreigners. Even under such favorable conditions it is thought that the cloth turned off will compete with the better quality now manufactured on the native looms rather than otherwise, owing to the short staple of the cotton. Notwithstanding this it is most desirable that the scheme should succeed, as the introduction of modern improvements in the future depends largely upon the benefits these people are to reap from those already taken in hand by them. The staple of China cotton perhaps could be materially improved by the importation of seed from the United States every few years and in this way the native merchant might in a measure compete with the foreign merchant in the manufacture of these goods. Certainly the value of this trade, which had last year $16.000,000 is worth a determined effort on their part

past to control.

The Steam Flouring Mills at Tientsin mentioned in a former report, still continue to manufacture as good flour as can be turned out of an inferior quality of wheat more or less mixed with dirt from the threshing floor. These mills are owned and run entirely by Chinese and I am informed that they have paid handsomely from the first.

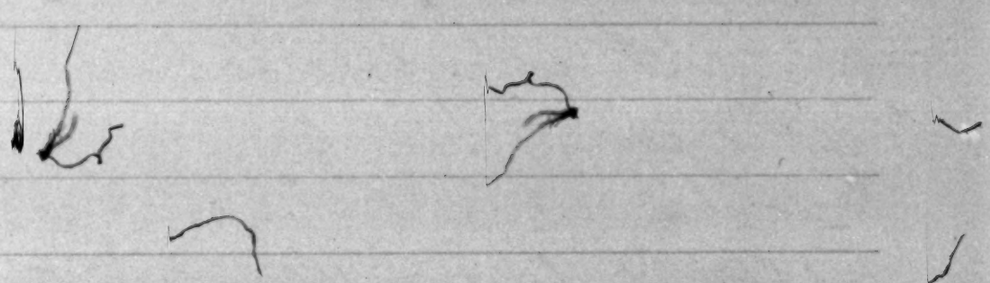
Arsenals.

The Arsenals at Tientsin, Foochow, Shanghai and Nanking are all the time worked to their full capacity and doing good work I suppose in their line, and one can only regret that factories so successful are not engaged in manufacturing harrows, ploughs, cultivators &c, the friends of the husbandman, rather



rather than the implements of war. The truth is, China is just now making the same mistake that other nations have made at some point in their history - namely, that of building up an army and navy at the great cost of the peaceful industries of the country.

At Shanghai and Foochow, in addition to the small arms, cartridges and torpedoes made several vessels have been built and added to the Chinese Navy which reflect great credit upon the workmanship of the native mechanic.



Mines and Mining

As mentioned in a former report, judging from external appearances Nature has been very liberal in supplying this Empire with minerals and precious stones, but thus far the generous gift does not seem to have been appreciated, for aside from a little surface mining this wealth remains just where it was originally deposited, and where it will continue to remain until the old order of things gives place to the new.

Gold is found in the mines of Kiangsu, Szechuen, Shantung and North of the Great wall, while mines rich in silver and lead are known to exist in many parts of China.

There is also an abundance of iron, coal, copper, zinc, tin, Quicksilver &c. Some of the

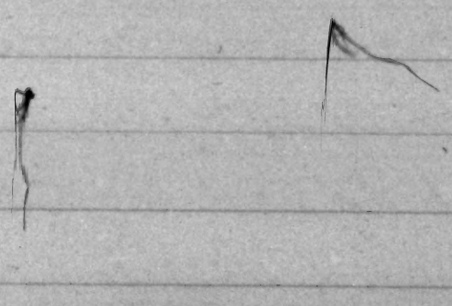
copper

copper mines are very rich yielding almost the pure ore which is used extensively in the coining of copper cash and in the manufacture of bells and bronzes. In the province of Shantung, in addition to its mines of gold, silver, lead, copper and coal, diamonds are found near Yeh chow; they are mined for only in the surface sands and in the rudest possible way, hence the stones obtained are small and of not much value. What results scientific mining will produce remains to be seen. In this province is found also the amethyst, agate, carbuncle, cornelian and jasper, while in other provinces are found the ruby, opal, garnet, jade and other valuable stones. The jade stone is perhaps more highly prized by the masses than any other for ornamental purposes, but the minerals

which

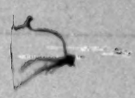
which are to add the greatest wealth to China in the future, are iron and coal, for these are the inseparable friends of the laborer. Now again the ignorance of the Chinese of scientific mining has left them at work in the past only upon the surface of these vast deposits. In this way for the last century, the coal fields situated at the foot of the Tang Shan hills in the district of Kai Ping 200 li (66 miles) north east of Tientsin have been mined. But a radical change is in store in the manner of working them from this time forward. In the beginning of 1878 Mr. Tang King Ching the Manager of the China Merchants Steam Ship Line and one of the most able and progressive men in this Empire organized a company from among his

Countrymen



countryman to mine for coal and iron upon the latest improved plan and selected these mines as being the most favorably located for the success of the new enterprise.

The capital stock is a million taels or $1.300.000. paid up and held by Chinese merchants. To make sure that the coal deposits were extensive and of the best quality the Company under the direction of the enterprising manager began boring with a diamond machine in the beginning of october 1878 and continued for the period of seven weeks when a hole of 650 feet deep was made having passed through six seams of coal from thirteen inches to Eight feet in thickness. The prospect having proved in every way satisfactory, the Company began sinking shafts and Erecting buildings for the works in the spring of the following



following year. I enclose two drawings, one showing the situation plan of the mine which covers about 100 acres. The other an under-ground plan showing number, thickness and relative position of the seams. On the right hand side of the plan are located a number of kilns where all the fire bricks are made there being an abundance of first class fire-clay near to the kilns. Shaft No 1 is sunk at 600 feet deep and when finished is to be the up cast shaft. The head gear of this shaft is 60 feet above the ground and the winding engine attached to it, is a very powerful one capable of raising 1.000 tons in 12 hours. Shaft No 2 is the down cast shaft. It is 300 feet deep and was finished in July last; near this shaft there is an immense ventilation fan. Both of these

shafts

shafts are walled with dressed granite.

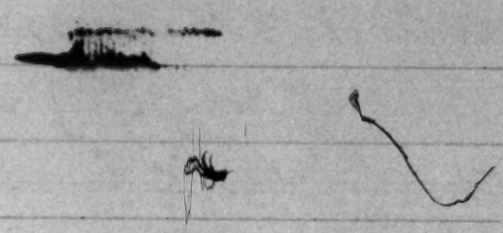
Rock blasting is being pushed forward rapidly in the first and second levels. Dynamite is the explosive used. The coal is bituminous; it makes a good fire and produces steam quickly. It also cokes well, being it is said 15 per cent higher than that imported from England. At this time the cost of the plant is about one million of dollars, one half of which has been expended for machinery, tools etc: and the other half in building and sinking shafts.

There are employed 12 Europeans at the mines as follows. Chief Engineer, assistant Chief, prospecting Engineer, mechanical Engineer, one boiler maker, three engine drivers, three overseers and one miner.

The Tong Colliery by which name these mines are known, being situated

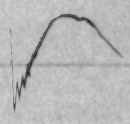
situated at the head of a plain the coal will be transported to Tientsin, first by railroad six miles, and then in barges by canal to connect with the Peitang river. This canal was completed early in the last summer and is a fine piece of engineering. It is 22 miles long and from 35 to 50 feet wide and an average depth of ten feet with five or six feet of water. The mines have been visited by experienced men who have all expressed the opinion that this colliery is equal in plant and quality of coal to the first class collieries in England and the United States. Of course it is impossible for the Company at this time to fix the price of coal per ton at the pits mouth, but owing to the cheapness of labor and the fact that transportation will not exceed $1.50 per ton to

Tientsin



Tientsin it is safe to say that it will not cost the consumer more than four dollars per ton at that place, whereas he now pays Eight dollars to twelve ~~dollars~~. The company expects to commence supplying the market before the end of the present year.

That this mines here is a mountain of iron ore which assays as high as 62 per cent. There are also large deposits of limestone at hand. Foreigners as well as progressive Chinese are awaiting with much anxiety the success of this scheme. Should the proprietors meet with the reward their enterprise deserves they will be entitled to the gratitude also of their countrymen for the prosperity which is sure to result to the people from the introduction of scientific mining into China.



Fisheries

While these industries in almost every country, have become objects of national encouragement and protection and while the genius of this government has long been exercised over other branches of labor of less importance to the people than these, the valuable fisheries of China have always been and are now, left to the perpetual and indiscriminate assaults of her army of fishermen. The Entire coast about 2,000 miles in length is but one continuous fishing ground, thickly dotted with the fishermen craft, almost from one grass end to the other. The number of men Employed in the coast fisheries according to the most reliable information is set down at 450,000 and the number of boats used by them is in the neighborhood of

40,000

45.000 ranging in carrying capacity, from four to fifty tons. These Estimates do not include the thousands of people Engaged in taking fish from the numerous and well supplied rivers and lakes of this Empire. Some of the best food fishes known are taken from these waters, but the entire catch - good bad and indifferent, is either consumed by the fishermen or sold at the market stalls. It is remarkable too, considering the absence of statutory protection for these industries and the great demand made upon the supply for centuries past, that the harvest has always been a prolific one, and without any apparent diminution of the yield. Perhaps the reason the authorities have heretofore made no effort to improve them is, because they think it

it a waste of time to interfere with what nature seems to be doing so well for them; and yet there is no industry capable of a greater development in China than her fisheries if only they could have the benefits arising from scientific culture. Every device which the ingenuity of these people can invent, is brought to their assistance in gathering the finny crop.

The most valuable fishing ground on the coast, is the Chusan Archipelago off the district of Ningpo. The number of boats engaged in fishing among these islands, is estimated at ten thousand. They are numbered and licensed, for which a fee is collected by the coast authorities and accounted for to the Government as the fisheries belong to the State. Women and children are employed in sun-drying

sun-drying the catch for transportation, while the fresh part from which the markets are supplied is preserved with ice. For this purpose large quantities of ice are stored every year at Kiungpo and carried to the fisheries through the summer, in boats especially built for the purpose.

Most of the nets are made of hemp, and there is no restriction as to the size of the meshes. The process of making them, is much the same as the European. The ropes and lines used are made of China grass, jute, hemp and fibre of the cocoanut. The boats hawsers are frequently made of long strips of bamboo interwoven and twisted together and sometimes covered with cocoanut fibre, which makes a rope of strength and durability. The bamboo is also of great value to the fishermen in a variety

variety of ways. For all sorts of baskets, traps and fishing instruments are made of it. Fishing lines are usually made of silk; all the hooks used in the districts are made by blacksmiths at Kinsyo. The most important branch of the Busan fisheries is the cuttle-fishing. Kinsyo alone receives of this catch, from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand pecals every year. During the season which lies from May to October, besides the regular boats engaged, many people go out in small open boats only to take the cuttle-fish, returning again to their pursuits on shore when the season is over. In good years the number of men engaged in this branch in the district is upwards of 80.000 requiring at least 9.000 boats. Warm dry weather is very necessary for curing

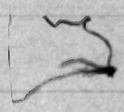
and

and preserving the fish. They are taken to the rocky islands near at hand to be dried - a labor which is performed by men and women, who go there temporarily for this purpose. The price of this fish in prosperous years is $5. to $6. per picul, but it reached in unfavorable seasons $12. to $14.

The exportation of cuttle-fish is an important item in the trade of China.

The Chinese fishermen have always bestowed more or less care in the cultivation of the oyster fields. In the South especially at Foochow where they are grown upon bamboo poles stuck in the mud, and although quite small are very good. The oyster beds are far more extensive in the Ningpo district than any other locality and most of these

are



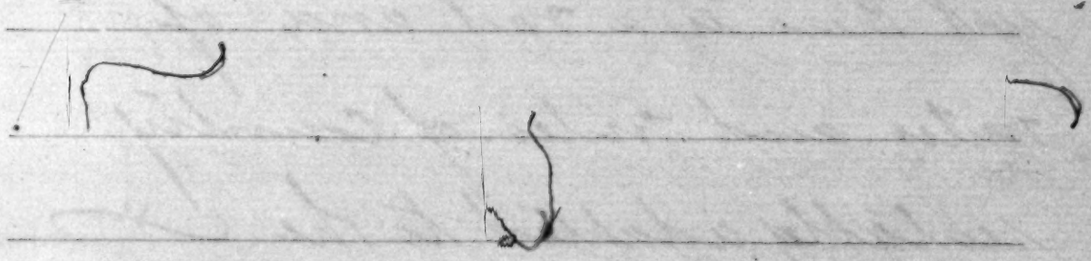
are located at the head of Kiaochow
bound. While they are also
small yet they are regarded
as fairly good. The largest oysters
are grown at Taichow and
the Saddle Islands. I am
informed that those found in
the Shanghai market are
mostly from these localities; quite
a good oyster is also cultivated
at Chefoo but the supply is limited

Condition of the Forests

Although the products of the forest-trees form a considerable item of the inland as well as the coast trade of China and prove in a measure a source of wealth to the Chinese engaged in it, yet it is surprising considering the remarkable industry of this people and the utmost diligence they bestow in the cultivation of cereals and other articles of food, with implements of husbandry which partake of primitive simplicity, and without any aid of modern improvements - that they do not give more attention

attention to the cultivation of forest trees; and while this industry is not wholly neglected and in many of the Provinces more or less timber is grown yet there is a vast area of miles and miles of country suitably adapted to the cultivation of forest trees lying barren and waste - The Provinces of Shantung Chihli, Shansi, Shensi are perhaps more notable in this respect than the other provinces of this Empire.

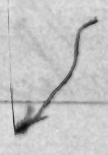
The most productive Provinces in the timber line are Szechuen, Fuhkien, Kiangsi, Kwangsi Kweichow, Kupeh, Chekiang and Anhui



Anhui. The pine, fir, larch,
cypress and bamboo are
more extensively cultivated
than other kinds; they cover
the sides of mountains in
forming forests, and constitute
the greater part of the wood
used for fuel and building
for which purposes they are
generally grown.

The Mountains in the South
and South East of Kiangsi
produce camphor, Varnish,
oak and banian; those
on the west are well wooded,
but unfortunately a great
deal of the timber is in
unattainable by Chinese
ingenuity. An Even-grained
yellowish





yellowish fine hard wood is
also cultivated in this
province and much used
for coffins, furniture etc:—
The Camphor tree is exclusively
grown on the Island of Formosa,
and so also found in the
provinces of Fuhkien and
Hupeh;— besides the camphor
it yields, the wood is
extensively used in the
manufacture of cabinet
ware, trunks and other articles.

Kwangsi produces a few
species of cabinet woods and
most of the cassia grown in
this Empire comes from
this province. Kwuan also
produces this tree.



A large quantity of the timber grown in the Western Provinces, washed by the Yangtze is floated in rafts to the Great river where it is used for native ship building; a considerable quantity is also shipped to the Northern ports.

A fair trade in timber is carried on in native junks from Foochow; the wood principally consists of what is known as Foochow Poles (or pins) and bamboo.

A species called Sun chi Ebony-like-wood is grown in China, and is used in the manufacture of musical instruments, fine articles of furniture and carved into stands for curiosities.

The



The wood is nearly as black and as heavy as Ebony.

The Oak, of which, according to some of the best authorities, there are several kinds, is grown in various parts of the Empire. One writer says that it is not generally allowed to mature in China and for that reason is not held in high Estimation as a timber tree; the wood furnishes good charcoal.

A great deal of willow is cultivated in Kuyeh and the wood chiefly used for making boxes.

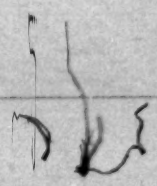
The number and variety of forest trees in China is not great if the sparse use of wood for





for domestic use and the few drawings in botanical works can be taken as evidence. And On the whole it may be safely said that the condition of the forests are not at all satisfactory. The climate of China is suitable to the growth of many kinds of timber trees, and if the Government would only adopt a system of forest culture it would no doubt prove in time a source of great wealth and benefit to the country and people.





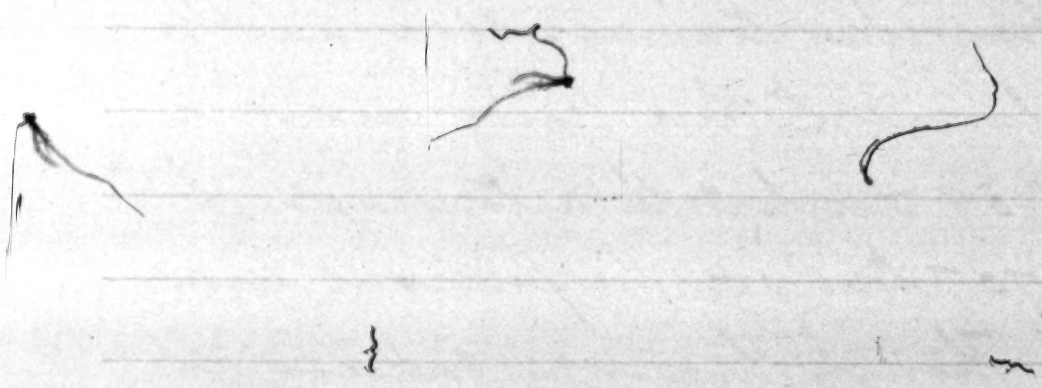
Shipping - Commerce

The shipping in foreign bottoms from and to foreign countries and between the Treaty Ports of China as per Customs Returns, show that the total Entries and clearances during the year 1880 were 22.970 vessels with a tonnage of 15.874.352 tons, an increase of 1.561 vessels of 1.947.131 tons over the previous year. Of this there were 12.397 vessels aggregating 9.606.156 tons under the British flag, representing 60.51% of the total tonnage and 58.64% of the total value of the carrying trade. The shipping under the Chinese flag stands second to the British, and shows an increase during the 12 months Ending 31 December ultimo of 192 vessels of 474.803 tons;- or, say 7.124 vessels with a tonnage of 4.828.499 tons in 1880 against



against 6.932 vessels of 4.353.196 tons.
The China Merchants Steam Naviga-
tion Company represent the Entire
shipping under the Chinese flag
and I may state that they are
increasing their fleet every year.
American tonnage shows a little
improvement, that being an increase
of 139 vessels with a tonnage of
16.737 tons over the previous year.
Though there is a falling off
in the position of the carrying
trade under the German flag
during the year 1880 as compared
with 1879, by 406 vessels of 89.002
tons, yet this decline cannot
be taken as an indication that
the Teuton Element is losing their
shipping interest in the Commercial
world of the Far East, on the contrary,
the figures for the past four years
exhibit, that while America has
lost Germany has gained,
the total American shipping
for that period being —

4.465

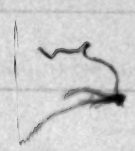


4.465 vessels of 1.456.055 tons against 6.767 vessels of 2.593.455 tons under the German flag, showing an increase in favor of the latter of 2.302 vessels aggregating 1.137.400 tons.

The shipping under the French flag shows a decrease of 36 vessels in 1880 against 1879 with a decline of 4.788 tons.

The Entries and clearances under the Japanese flag, were 201 vessels with a tonnage of 167.902 tons in 1880 against 151 vessels representing 138.208 tons in 1879 showing an increase of 50 vessels aggregating 29.694 tons.

There has been a marked improvement in the shipping under the Russian flag in 1880 as compared with 1879. The entries and clearances in 1880 being 41 vessels of 48.369 tons against 12 vessels of 10.228 tons in the previous





previous year.

The shipping under other flags shows very little change as regards total tonnage during the two previous years, the number of entries and clearances however in 1880 exhibit a falling off of 189 vessels against 1879.

As I stated in my last report if there were direct lines of steam communications with cheap freights under the American flag to and from this Country and the United States it would not be long in making great changes, and as I fully expressed my ideas as to the best remedy to improve our commercial interests with the Far East it does not seem necessary for me to again repeat them.

Underneath are the following tables, viz:—

1st showing the shipping from and to Foreign Countries and between the Treaty Ports of China the years 1879 and 1880.

2d.



2d showing the carrying trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Treaty ports of China in Foreign built vessels and its value for the year 1880.

3d showing the annual value of the trade with each country for the years 1879 and 1880





1st

Shipping from and to Foreign Countries and between the Treaty Ports of China

	1879		1880	
Flag	No	Tons	No.	Tons
British	10.609	8.126.004	12.397	9.606.156
Chinese	6.932	4.353.696	7.124	4.828499
German	1.907	721.046	1.501	632.044
American	931	270.632	1.074	287.369
French	164	154.995	128	150.207
Japanese	151	138.208	201	167.902
Spanish	316	46.419	75	27.668
Danish	197	42.407	291	62445
Siamese	78	30.930	60	25405
Dutch	72	16.658	40	16.111
Swedish + Norway	34	15.998	36	17.059
Russian	12	10.228	41	48.369
Belgian	---	----	4	4.500
Costa Rica	---	----	---	----
Italian	---	----	---	----
Hawaiian	---	----	2	618
	21.409	13.927.221	22.970	15.874.352

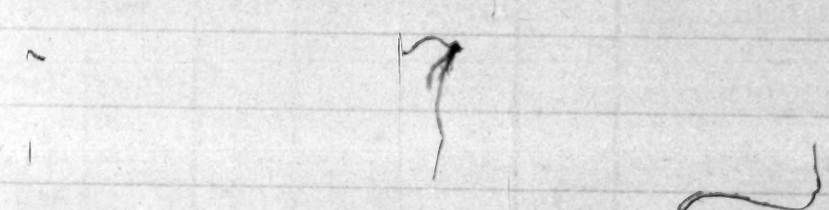
2 d.

Carrying Trade from and to Foreign Countries and between the Treaty Ports of China 1880.

Flag	Total Tonnage			Total Value	
	Foreign and Coasting Inwards + outwards			Foreign + Coasting	
	Entries and Clearances	Total Tonnage	Tonnage Employed %	Dollars	%
British	12.397	9.606.156	60.51	399.429.777	58.64
American	1.070	287.369	1.81	11.055.161	1.62
German	1.501	632.044	3.98	26.680.285	3.57
French	128	150.207	0.95	28.606357	4.20
Dutch	40	16.111	0.10	526.033	0.08
Danish	291	62.445	0.39	2.640.789	0.39
Spanish	75	27.668	0.17	652.866	0.10
Sweden and Norway	36	17.059	0.11	766.499	0.11
Russian	41	48.369	0.30	7.976.333	1.17
Belgian	4	4.500	0.03	90.882	0.01
Japanese	201	167.902	1.06	10.973.666	1.61
Non-Treaty	62	26.023	0.17	908.394	0.13
Chinese	7.124	4.828.499	30.42	191.164.818	28.07
	22.970	15.874.352	100	681.171.860	100

Annual Value of the Trade with Each Country 1879 & 1880

Countries	1879 Imports	1879 Exports	1879 Total	1880 Imports	1880 Exports	1880 Total
Great Britain	28.465.868	36.574.420	65040.288	30633626	38.953.663	69.587.289
Hongkong	11.497930	22963.998	64461.928	42354319	23.252.208	65.606.527
India	34.547.221	770.282	35.318.503	29.988.512	1.548.254	30.536.766
Singapore and Straits	1.167.891	1.230.821	2.398.712	1.208236	1.365.306	2.573.542
Australia	498.804	2.260.741	2.759.545	310.569	2.508.669	2819.237
New Zealand		123.202	123.202	58	148.499	148.557
South Africa		214.076	214.076		82.832	82.832
British America	144.872		144.872	143.490	88.349	231.839
U.S. of America	3.557.068	12.553.370	16.110.438	1.686.335	12749.683	14.436.018
South America	34.820		34.820			
Continent of Europe	2450280	14.212.342	16662.622	3.215.756	18048.205	21.263.961
do Russia (Odessa)		24.876	24.876		40.345	40.345
Siberia and Russia via Kiakhta		5.583.576	5.583.576		5.677.434	5.677.434
Russian Manchuria	388.189	279.980	668.169	242529	335.808	578.337
Japan	4.783895	3.125.633	7.909.528	4.901.493	3.084.727	7.986.220
Philippine Islands	144.473	208.618	353.091	38.199	296.472	334.671
Cochin China	379.373	126.519	505.892	145.829	73.413	219.242
Siam	485.850	338.597	824.447	190.548	192.969	383.517
Java	168.049	411.217	579.266	222427	375.736	598.163
Suez, Egypt, Aden		74.790	74.790	13.652	196.154	209.806
Sandwich Islands	495	25.100	25.595		18.299	18.299
Total Imports	118.716.078	.....	.....	114.295.578	.....	.....
less Re-imports to Foreign Countries	3.596.659	.....	.....	3.284.751	.....	.....
Total { Net Imports	115.119.369			111.010827		
Total { Exports		101.102.158	216221527		109037.025	220.047.852



American Domestics

Early in July 1880 a good demand set in for Shirtings, and fair sales were made, on a basis of Tls 2.85 @ Tls 2.87½ per piecul for Pepperell Drills, Tls 2.92½ for Indian Head Shirtings, and Tls 2.72 for Continental Shirtings. During August rates interest ruled abnormally high, as much as 36% per annum being paid on daily balances, and the condition of political affairs was much disturbed; still a large trade was done, and stocks were reduced that it seemed probable they would prove insufficient for requirements. Holders therefore advanced their asking rates some 2½ candareens (about 3½ cents) a piece, to which dealers gladly acceded. In September Pepperell Drills reached Tls 3.00 ($4.00), while Indian Head Shirtings declined to Tls 2.87½, Pepperell Jeans being taken at Tls 2.20 to some extent, and

and Canton Flannels commanded a limited attention at Tls 2.90 for Ellerton & Tls 3.00 for Ellerton P, but towards the end of the month the Autumn settlement of accounts, and an increased freight to the northern ports, consequent on many of the "China Merchants" steamers being temporarily used as troop transports, interfered with business, and deliveries materially fell off.

October opened with a strong demand at advanced prices, but it was of short duration. The advices from the northern ports were discouraging, due probably to the uncertainty still prevailing as to Russias intentions towards China, and sales were difficult to make until November, when orders came down from Tientsin for drills, presumably to be used in providing tent accomodation for the soldiers quartered at Shan Hai Kwan. This led to large transactions, and as high as Tels 3.22½ were

paid

paid for Peppermill drills. From then on till February 1881, little was done, the Northern ports being closed by ice, but on the resumption of business after the Native New Year holidays, importers were enabled to ask and obtain Taels 3.20 for Peppermill drills, Taels 2.25 for Peppermill grans, Taels 2.99½ for Indian Head Sheetings. The news to hand from Tientsin in middle of March was encouraging, and led to large transactions at a decline of 2½ candareens, buying being continued on a liberal scale till May, when a reaction set in, and extreme dullness has been the prevailing feature since. To what this almost entire absence of demand is due, it is difficult to say; well-informed natives can give no good reason for it. Food supplies are plentiful, and the people generally prosperous, and it is well known that the large distributing centres

are

are in want of supplies to meet any ordinary Enquiry, still the fact exists that it is next door to impossible to sell Except in retail lots even at considerable concessions in value. It may be, and is doubtless attributable in a great measure to certain restrictions, which have recently been imposed upon the carrying trade between Newchwang and Liaotow, and against which protests from foreigners and natives have been sent through the proper Channels, to the Inspector General of Customs, but the real cause is further to seek and is still unfound.

The total trade for the year shows a considerable falling off in the deliveries of Drills, an increase in that of Jeans, while Shirtings remain at about the same as compared with the two previous years.

A recent novelty has been the import



import of a drilling from England, packed in the same manner as those coming from the United States, which has met a ready sale at prices nearly equivalent to those paid for the best American brands. It is a beautifully finished cloth, and made from a superior grade of cotton to that ordinarily used in England, but on washing it discloses that fully 20% of China clay and other dressing is used in the make up, and of this Chinese will in time become aware. It is to be hoped that the high standard of American Domestics will be fully maintained, for while this is so, nothing in the shape of drills, shirtings or jeans from other countries can compete profitably with them.

The following table will show the comparative import of American and English drills,

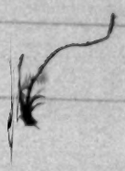
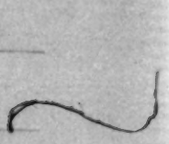
Jeans

Yarns and Shootings during the last two years ending June 30th

		1879/80	1880/81
Mills, English	Spindles	521.409	737.133
" American	"	306.388	302.560
Yarns, English	"	259.730	199.828
" American	"	39.040	51.495
Shootings English	"	143.176	192.611
" American	"	652.388	598.216

Jeans and Shirtings during the past two years Ending June 30th.

		1879/80	1880/81
Drills, English	piece	521.409	737.133
" American	"	306.388	302.560
Jeans, English	"	259.730	199.828
" American	"	39.040	51.495
Shirtings English	"	143.176	192.611
" American	"	652.388	598.216

English Goods

The period under review has witnessed a large trade in the ordinary descriptions of Plain Cottons, but the result has been generally unsatisfactory to the importer. Early in July war rumors and an uncertain remitting Exchange interfered with deliveries, but about the middle of the month an excited inquiry sprung up, which led to an active business at improving rates. Of this native speculators took advantage to quit their holdings, a course they were further impelled to by the high rate of interest demanded by native banks.

Extreme dulness followed, and continued almost uninterrupted 'till the End of November, when the Limited Mail commenced buying on a somewhat extensive scale. This induced speculation, some wealthy

bankers

bankers operating largely in Expectation of an advance in values in the Spring. In this they were not disappointed as during March and April they were in a position to unload at a fair profit. May was a dull month, and during June business was checked by a scarcity of silver. The fluctuations in the Yard price have not been great, and any advantage which might have resulted from this cause, has been nullified by the peculiar course of sterling Exchange, which has almost uniformly been unfavorable, when proceeds of sales had to be remitted.

The business in Fancy Goods, such as Brocades, Chintzes, Printed Twills, Dyed Shirtings, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Lastings, Damasks, Turkey Reds, Velvets, Velveteens, Dimities, has been most unsatisfactory from a pecuniary point of view to all engaged in it, notwithstanding that a good current demand has existed

and

and the offtake been considerable.
Cotton Yarn is now commanding a good deal of attention. It is principally used in the North of China for mixing with a coarse silk in the manufacture of Pongees. Woollens call for little remark. The consumption is large, but as nearly all sales are made at public auction, the native dealers have the market pretty much in their own hands, combining when necessary to keep values down to their own ideas.
The statistics underneath will show the importation of English Shirtings, T cloths, Fancy and Woollen goods during the year ending June 30th 1881, as compared with the previous year.

Description		1879/80	1880/81
Shirtings - Grey, White, Dyed & Printed	Pieces	6.677.397	6.372.049
T Cloths	"	2.593.451	3.041.382
Chintzes and Furnitures	"	207.791	202.947
Turkey Red Cloths or Cambrics	"	249.923	311.882
Damasks - Dyed	"	6.525	15.168
Velvets	"	55.262	65.091
Velveteens	"	17.725	17.011
Dimities	"	4.509	2.272
Lawns and Muslins	"	193.398	230.847
Handkerchiefs	Dozens	399.555	488.276
Yarn	Pounds	17.811	25.915
Woollen Goods			
Camlets	Pieces	129.012	125.004
Lastings	"	81.345	83.780
Lastings, Crape	"	16.481	4.919
Long Ells	"	119.869	97.997
Delaines Wool & Cotton Mixed	"	216.657	203.232
Do. plain	"	20.388	5.045
Spanish Stripes	"	62.999	58.501
Cloths, Broad Habit & Medium	"	21.968	19.013

Clocks and Watches

Clocks

According to the Tables of Statistics just issued by the Customs Authorities the importations of clocks into China from all sources for the year 1879 were 34.222 Clocks valued at Taels 85.215 (say U.S.$ 104.000) and during 1880 62.303 clocks valued at Taels 157.960 (say U.S.$ 192.600).

During the first six months of the current year importations have been in excess of previous years and the trade in this kind of manufactures is expanding.

The greater part of importations is of American manufacture leaving but a small percentage for goods made in France and other Continental countries, which are principally of a more expensive kind than those received from America.

Owing to the unsettled state of political affairs during 1880 which effected all branches

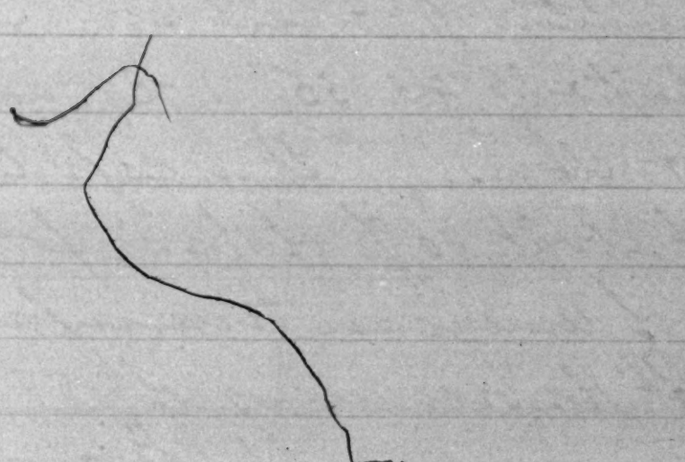
of

of trade, but comparatively small deliveries were made and large stocks were carried on to the current year.

During 1880 the largest importations were at the ports of Shanghai, Tientsin and Ningpo, quantities for which are respectively 43.135, 11.739 and 1.211 clocks. It is safe to say that about 90 % of the importations are of American manufacture.

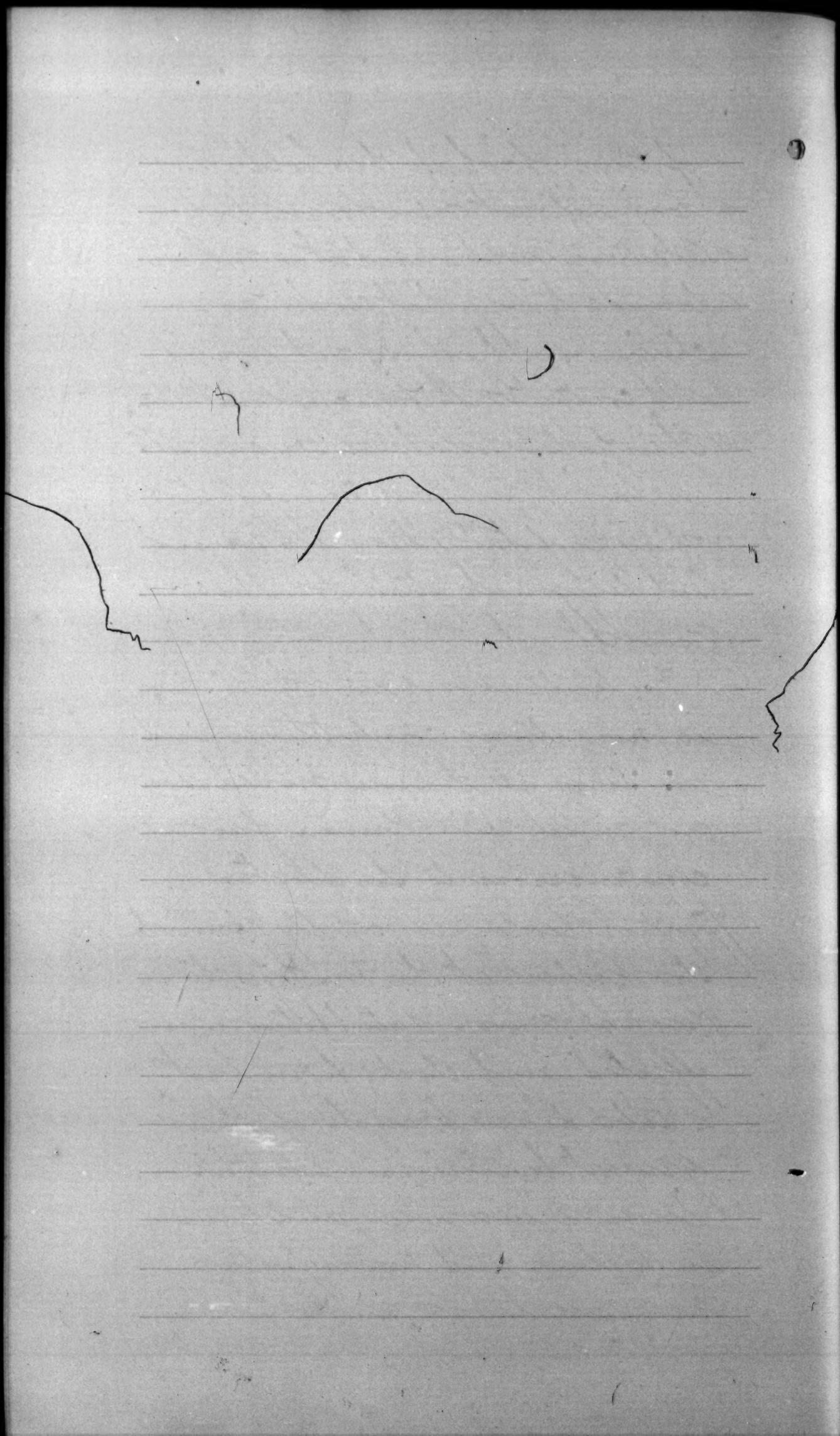
At the beginning of 1881 business resumed its normal condition and the demand has been nearly equal to supplies. The number of clocks imported is most insignificant in comparison with the population of the country and contrasts strongly with the condition of this trade in the neighbouring Empire of Japan. The Chinese are very slowly learning the value of cheap and correct measures

of



of time, of which they hold a very different view from the Western World - and it is within bounds to say that clocks are chiefly used by those not brought into contact with Foreigners at the Open ports - mainly as ornaments, a fact which our manufacturers may profitably bear in mind in designing styles for this market.

The trade is one in which there is now strong competition and an average of prices would show not much more than a fair commission to Importers. Native dealers are chiefly general storekeepers at the Treaty ports through whom distribution is effected, and clocks form but a subsidiary branch of their general business. As the demand increases and business in this line and manufactures assumes larger proportions, it



it may fairly be expected that it will tend to concentrate itself in fewer hands who will employ larger capital working in greater profit for all concerned. The masses in China are, however, poor and if clocks are to point into general use among them they must be cheap as well as strong, nor should time keeping qualities be neglected.

Watches

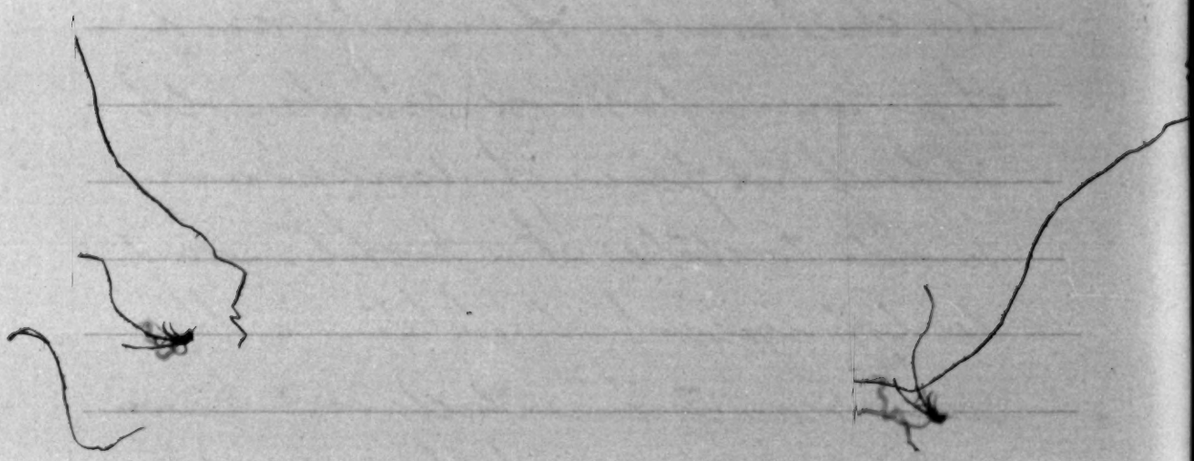
American watches are too expensive for the Chinese who however admit their superiority over European manufactures.

According to the statistical tables of the Chinese Customs, the importations for the year 1880 amount to 16.079 watches of a value of Taels 68.205 (say U.S. $83.200) nearly all of which come



comes from Europe or are of European make.

France and Switzerland are the chief sources of supply and their manufactures can be sold at half the price of American made watches at a profit. Any development of the trade by American manufacturers can only be made at the expenditure of special study of the requirements of this market and production of something which can be sold at about half the price of say the cheapest silver watches of the American Watch Company's present manufacture. As with clocks so with watches; Shanghai and Tientsin being the principal ports of importation



Oregon Lumber

The stock of Oregon pine at the beginning of 1880 was about

2.400.000 sup feet

arrivals 3.480.000 " "

6.880.000 " "

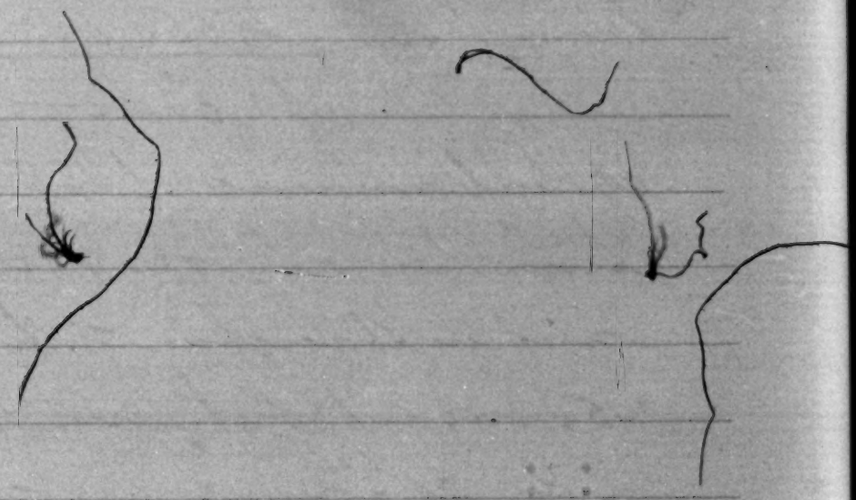
sales in 1880 4.550.000 " "

leaving a balance of 1.330.000 " "

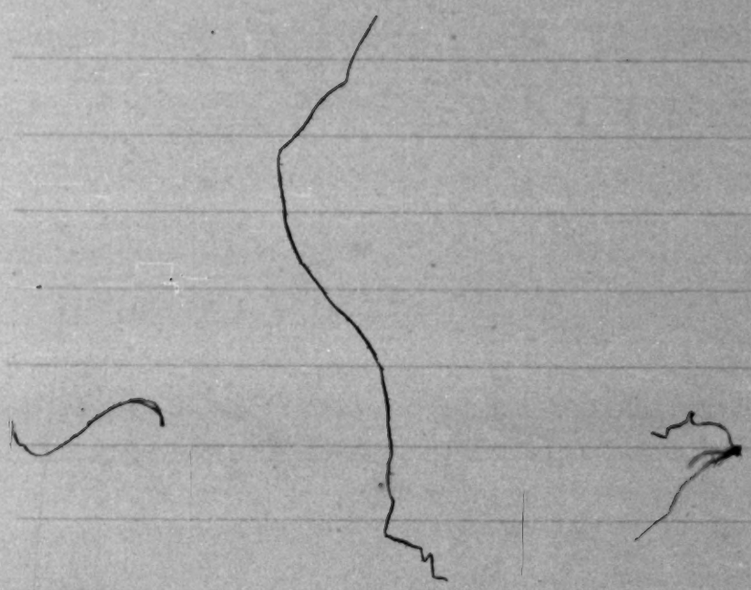
at the beginning of 1881.

Since then only one vessel has arrived in Shanghai with about 950.000 sup. feet and the stock on the 30th June amounted after deducting sundry sales to about 1.500.000 sup. feet, which is nearly all in the hands of our American firms.

On account of high freights no vessels were chartered in America to load Oregon lumber for this port during the first months of this year, and in consequence prices advanced here from $35 to $75 and even $90 per M feet.



At present there are Eight vessels
here loading and some on
their way from this port to Puget
Sound to load lumber. It is
estimated that these vessels
will bring ~~that~~ from four to
five million feet and ought
to be here in from three to five
months - with the following description
of lumber, viz:-
Longers and grooved, planks
boards and a small portion
of spars.



— Opium —

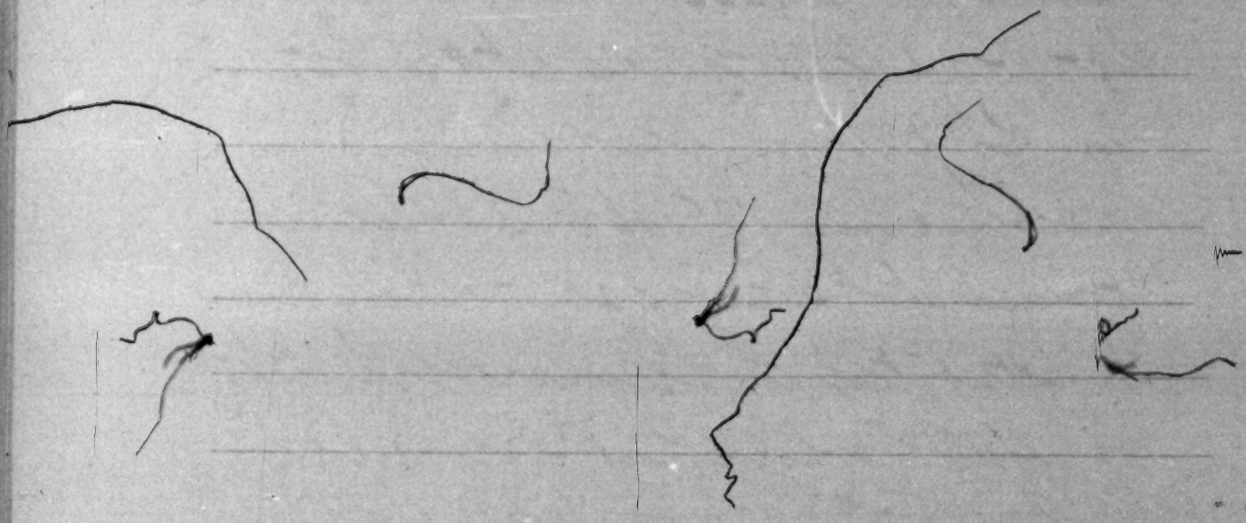
The importation of Opium into China as per Customs Returns, during the year 1880, amounted to 99.839 piculs, valued at $65.222.744 against 107.970 piculs valued at $68.427.064 in the previous year, showing a decrease in 1880 of 8.131 piculs valued at $3.204.320 which may be attributed to the unsettled state of affairs which has prevailed between Russia and China and which has effected more or less all branches of trade.

The above figures include the amounts and values of this drug which was landed in Hongkong and imported in Chinese vessels into the country without passing the Foreign Customs, as under viz:-

in 1879. 24.919 piculs valued at $14.360.064
" 1880. 25.185 " " 16.705.802

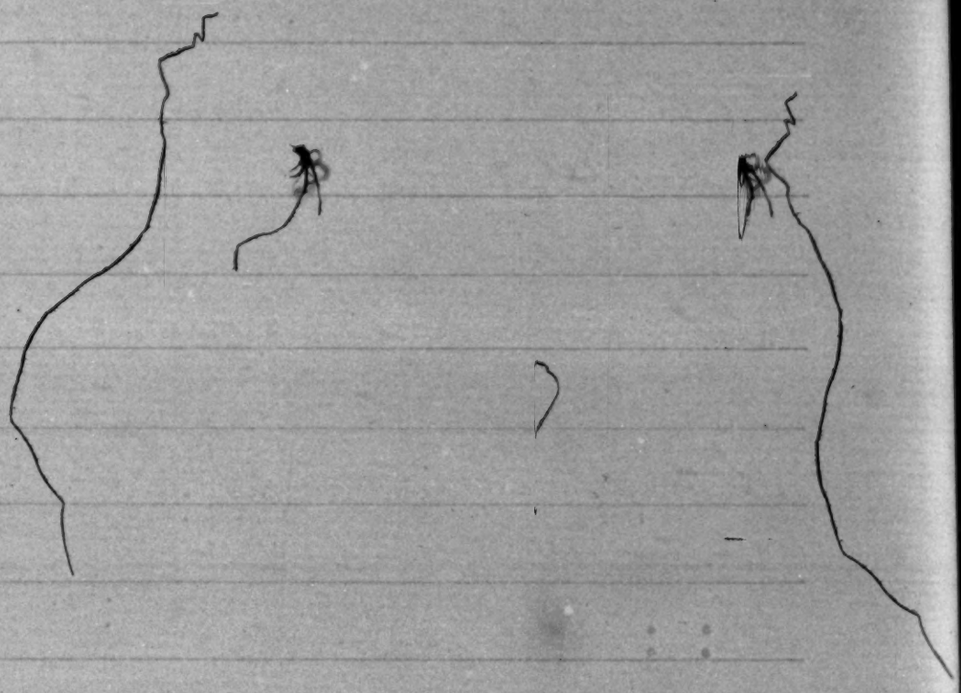
As I dwelt at some length in my last report upon the trade

in



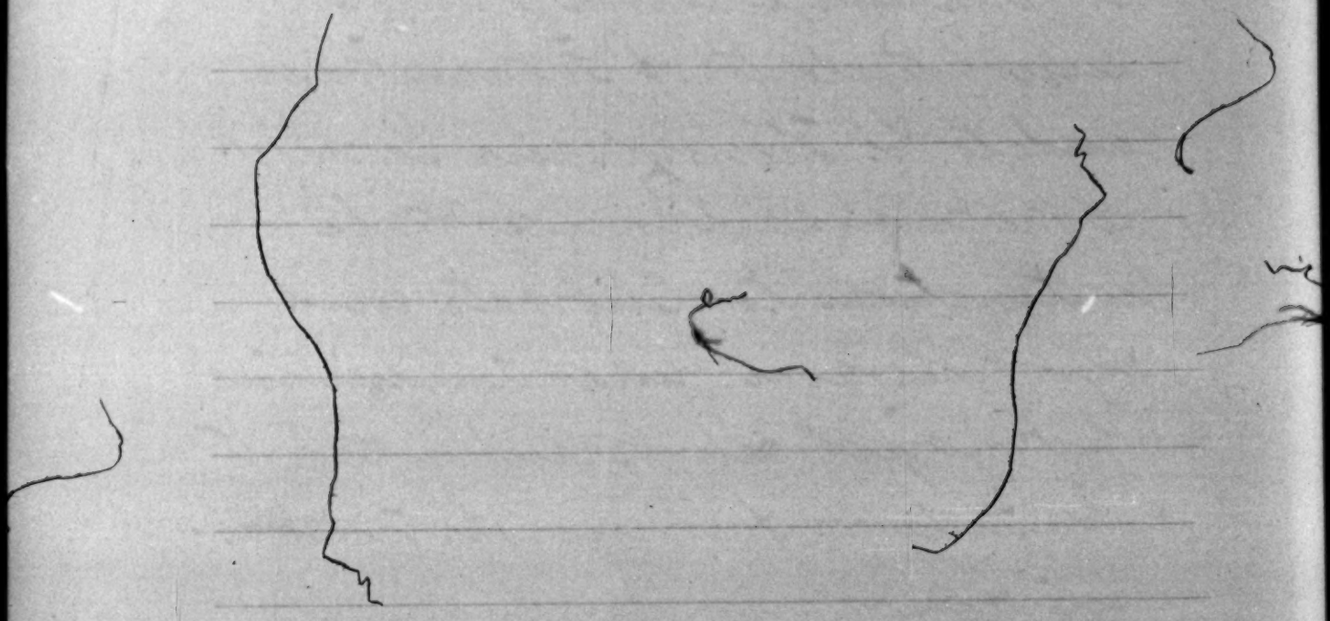
in this drug, I do not think that there is anything which calls for special remark at this time further than to allude to the fact that some of the high Chinese officials of the anti-opium faction, headed by their Excellencies Li Kung Chang and Ho Kung Tang, two of the most prominent Chinese statesmen of the present day, are impressed with the necessity of making strenuous efforts to control this flood of opium before it overwhelms the whole country, and to this end His Excellency Ho Kung Tang has memorialized the Throne praying that a uniform tax (including Custom Duties) of Taels 150 may be levied upon every chest of opium imported from India into China, believing that by increasing the cost it will place the drug beyond the purse of the majority of the opium-smoking classes and thus reduce the consumption.

L



A Decree was issued from the Throne referring the matter to the Northern and Southern Ministers Superintendents of Foreign Trade and to the Vicroys and Governors of the various Provinces with instructions to deliberate and report thereon and I understand that a report will be submitted to the Emperor favoring the memorialists prayer.

The expression of an opinion at this time would be premature as to whether or not the imposition of such a heavy tax will have the effect of impairing the trade in the foreign drug.



Anthracite Coal

The importation of Anthracite Coal during the year ending the 30th June 1881 amounted to 4979 Tons against 3411 Tons in the previous year.

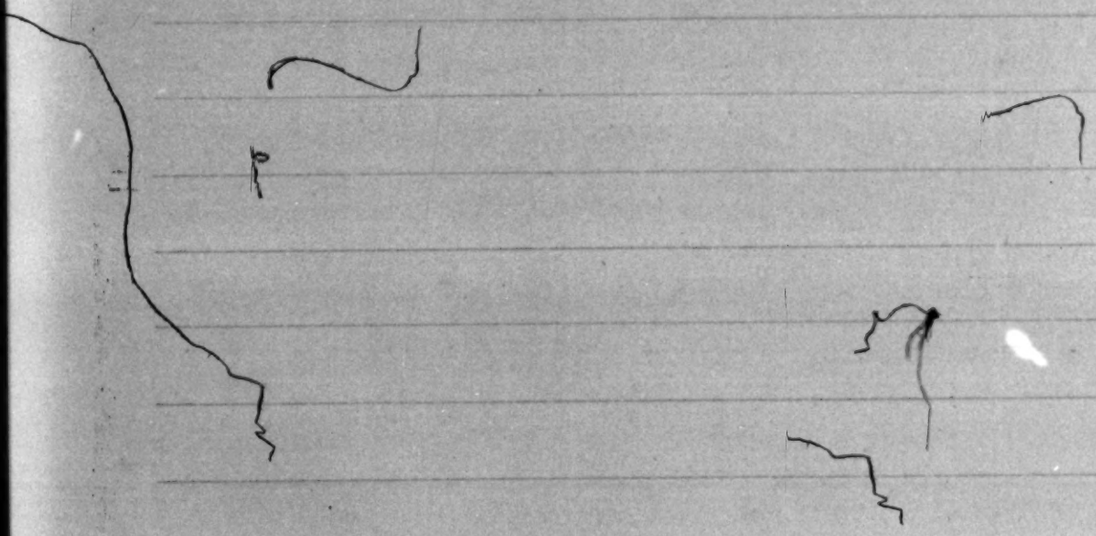
It has been remarked in my predecessors reports that the consumption of this Coal is limited, being chiefly used for house and blacksmiths purposes and it is generally shipped on vessels loading Kerosene oil and sundry Cargo as ballast.

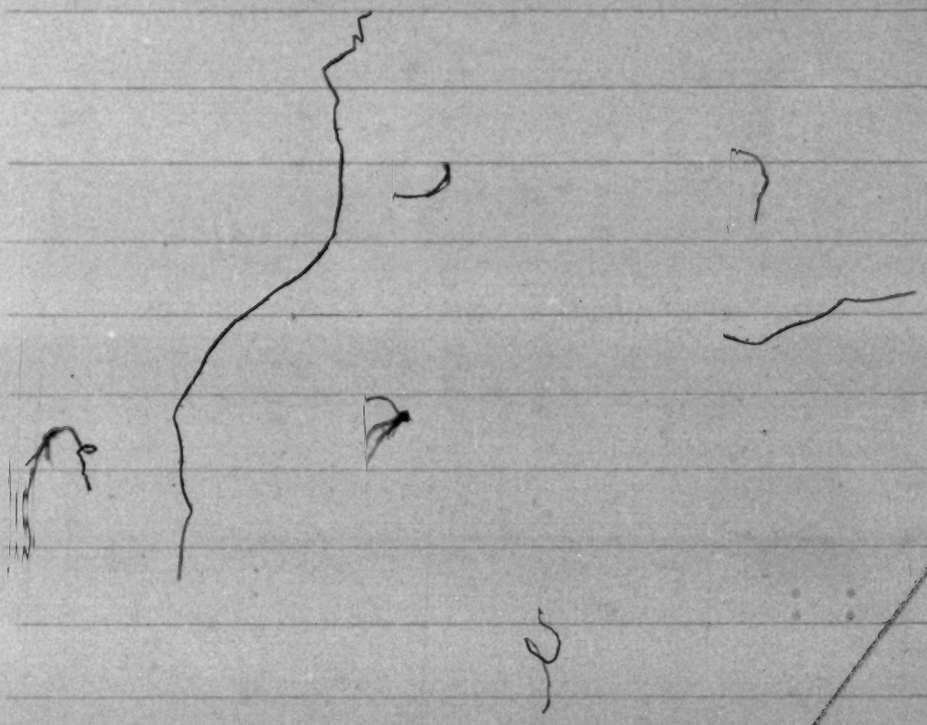
Formerly there was a greater demand for this kind of fuel as the American Naval Vessels used it in preference to other kinds, but they now use in its place cheap Takarima dust Coal which seems to answer their purpose and is much less expensive. The

price



prices of Anthracite during the past year has ranged from Facts $9.50 to $16.00 (coal #13 to 14) per ton.





Wool oil

The trade in this article during the past year has not been very remunerative owing in a measure to the strong competition which has prevailed among foreign importers; prices however have ruled a shade better as compared with the previous year.

Though the trade in this oil at present, is certainly an important one, yet it would doubtless assume much larger proportions if it were not for the difficulty in the way of insurance on account of "leakage" which has also prejudice insurance companies against accepting risks on shipments of this article.

I may again allude to the fact that Several complaints have reached us of Explosions arising from the impurity of this oil and it is needless for us to remind our manufacturers that if this Nation once become prejudice against the use of this oil on account of explosions it will not be easy to overcome. (H)
Farther it must be borne in mind that there is sure to be more or less opposition to its extended introduction on the part of the manufacturers of native oil on account of its brilliancy and cheapness and it is therefore essential that none but the best and purest quality should be imported to this Country; an inferior oil will only be detrimental to the further development of the trade.

The importations during

the

The year Ending June 30th 1881
as per Customs Returns amounted
to 2.663.605 gallons, against
3.155.665 gallons in the
previous year. The falling
off in the import may be
attributed to the fact that there
was large stocks both in foreign
and Native hands at the
commencement of the past
year. The deliveries during
the period under review are
estimated at 3.393.520
gallons and the stock on
hand on the 1st July 1.562.170
gallons.

Tea

Black Tea.

The season 1880@1881 which terminated in may last was a great disappointment from beginning to End. The total production of black tea in China, the largest Ever known was ~~219.000.000~~ lbs. The previous year it was 189.000.000 lbs and in 1870@1871 but 150.000.000 lbs. The Export to the United States (including oolong) was 24.000.000 lbs the greatest quantity of black tea Ever exported in any one season. In 1870@1871 it was but 14.200.000 lbs.

England is the great consumer of black tea, Russia the next in importance.

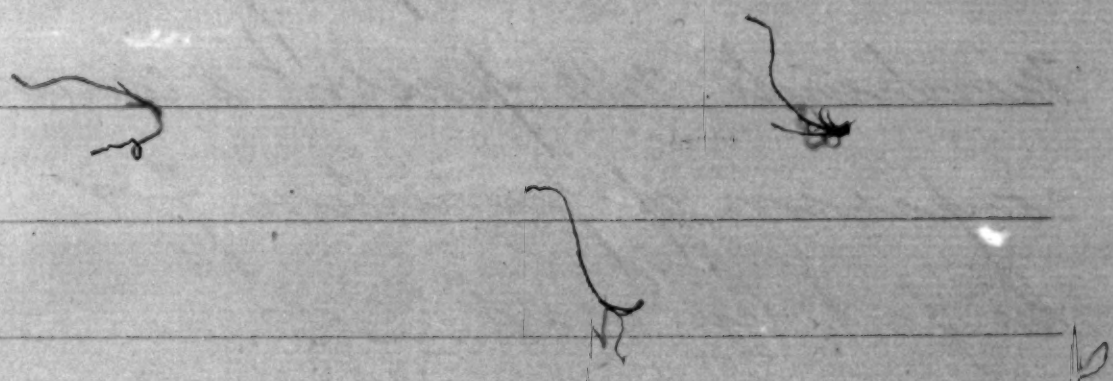
Green Tea

The export last season to the United States was 19.400.000 lbs. against 15.200.000 lbs during the previous season, but from 1870 @ 1875 the annual

Export

Export averaged 20.000.000 lbs, falling off from 1876 @ 1880 to 15.000.000 lbs. The consumption of Green tea in England is about two million pounds.

The annexed table compiled by Messrs Little and Company tea Merchants will present a concise comparison of production for the last ten years.



Black Tea Exported from all China

	1880/1881	1879/1880	1878/1879	1877/1878	1876/1877	1875/1876	1874/1875	1873/1874	1872/1873	1871/1872
Great Britain	167.500.000	150.900.000	157.500.000	145.100.000	154.700.000	147.200.000	147.400.000	130.700.000	132.400.000	135.800.000
America	24.000.000	19.700.000	12.500.000	19.000.000	13.500.000	13.200.000	17.200.000	15.000.000	19.400.000	20.500.000
Australia	21.700.000	15.600.000	17.300.000	14.200.000	16.800.000	16.800.000	13.700.000	14.800.000	16.800.000	12.100.000
Continent	6.700.000	2.800.000	1.100.000	nil	6.600.000	10.100.000	6.400.000	8.300.000	4.300.000	3.900.000
Total	219.900.000	189.000.000	188.400.000	178.300.000	191.600.000	187.300.000	184.700.000	168.800.000	172.900.000	172.900.000

Green Tea Exported from all China

	1880/1881	1879/1880	1878/1879	1877/1878	1876/1877	1875/1876	1874/1875	1873/1874	1872/1873	1871/1872
Great Britain	7.200.000	5.500.000	6.000.000	8.800.000	9.600.000	8.000.000	12.000.000	10.200.000	11.800.000	8.600.000
America	19.400.000	15.200.000	13.000.000	15.800.000	15.100.000	17.000.000	20.000.000	19.900.000	22.200.000	20.600.000
Australia	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Continent	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	26.600.000	20.700.000	19.000.000	24.600.000	24.600.000	25.000.000	32.000.000	30.100.000	34.000.000	29.200.000

Export of Japan Tea

	1880/1881	1879/1880	1878/1879	1877/1878	1876/1877	1875/1876	1874/1875	1873/1874	1872/1873	1871/1872
Great Britain	nil	nil	600.000	100.000	800.000	500.000	nil	nil	nil	nil
America	39.000.000	33.600.000	22.300.000	21.600.000	23.000.000	25.700.000	22.300.000	17.900.000	16.600.000	14.000.000
Australia	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Continent	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	39.000.000	33.600.000	22.900.000	21.700.000	23.800.000	26.200.000	22.300.000	17.900.000	16.600.000	14.000.000

Grand Totals

	1880/1881	1879/1880	1878/1879	1877/1878	1876/1877	1875/1876	1874/1875	1873/1874	1872/1873	1871/1872
Great Britain	174.700.000	156.700.000	164.100.000	154.000.000	165.000.000	155.700.000	159.400.000	140.900.000	144.200.000	144.400.000
America	82.400.000	68.500.000	47.800.000	56.400.000	51.600.000	55.900.000	59.500.000	52.800.000	58.200.000	55.100.000
Australia	21.700.000	15.600.000	17.300.000	14.200.000	16.800.000	16.800.000	13.700.000	14.800.000	16.800.000	12.100.000
Continent	6.700.000	2.800.000	1.100.000	nil	6.600.000	10.100.000	6.400.000	8.300.000	4.300.000	3.900.000
Total	285.500.000	243.300.000	230.600.000	224.600.000	240.000.000	238.500.000	239.000.000	216.800.000	223.500.000	215.500.000

In the above table is not included some 12.000.000 lbs. black tea shipped from Hiogo (Hiogo harbour, Osaka) and Yokohama via Vladivostock to Siberia during the season against 8.000.000 lbs. in the previous year; and 1.600.000 lbs green tea shipped to India direct, against 1.200.000 lbs. in 1879-1880.



The great rise of prices in the Fall of 1879 was not sustained, and tea went forward to a gradually declining market.

Opening prices in China fixed a high range for native packers, who were thus decieved into packing more than the requirements of the home markets and the final result was unprofitable to all concerned in the Export trade.

The native growers however realized excellent profits on their early contracts. This led to much carelessness in the manufacture of the leaf and a consequent deterioration of the crop of black teas. But for the rapid fall in the home markets before the picking season had finished it

It is possible the China markets would have been overwhelmed by a large quantity of inferior leaf for the most part unconsumed. Happily the decline in prices came in time to check the manipulation of common leaf. Generally speaking the better classes gave the best return to shippers, but it is probable that the profits on these were the exception and not the rule. The complete collapse of prices in New York from November to January established a range of values in China lower than known for many years, and as supplies were readily forth-coming shippers have slowly but finally realized the fact, that rates current in the season under

review

rising, although 50 % less than those ten years ago, are still sufficiently profitable to call forth an abundant supply.

There can be no question that working Expenses, Commissions, and transportation rates before the teas reach the shipping port have been greatly reduced of late years, still it remains a wonder that tea can be produced at prices which a few years back would have been looked upon as an impossibility.

In nearly all branches of the China trade, owing to the complete exclusion of foreigners from the interior, it is difficult to arrive at any guide to likely production

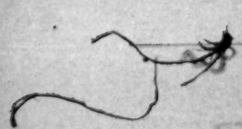
production, other than is furnished by natives (and their statistics are notoriously unreliable) and as a result all operations are conducted in the dark. Until foreigners have access to the right to trade in the interior, a right accorded Chinese subjects in the United States everywhere, it is hardly possible the information which is so necessary to the safe conduct of the tea business will be obtained; without it there is but little protection to the shipper from the heavy losses which at times have been nearly ruinous.

To those interested in the cultivation of tea in the United States aside

aside from the mere experiment
of testing the adaptability of
climate and soil to its culture -
I have to suggest that before
they commit themselves to
experiments & Expenses, they
should not only consider the
difficulties in obtaining the
skilled labor necessary at
sufficiently low wages, but
they should understand as
thoroughly as possible the value
of this peculiar and sensitive
crop to the native product in
China, as well as those countries
where tea culture has proved
a remunerative Enterprise.

For the stated reason that
we do not have direct contact

with



With the grower the outturn per acre cannot be clearly fixed but it probably does not much Exceed $12.00 per acre the third year after growth, increasing yearly to $50.00 or $60.00 per acre for the tenth year; after the tenth year the plants fail to produce a quality of tea equal to the first seven years of their growth.

The cheapness of working in which the Chinese Excel is to be considered. In India where plantations are worked by Europeans, a higher standard of quality has hitherto been maintained, but following the rule with the China and Japan plantations, the outturn of fine tea will lessen as the plants get older and the common classes

will

will come into direct competition with the same class more cheaply made by the skilled laborer in China, Without a large out-turn of fine tea, the business of the grower is unprofitable, unless cheap and skilled labor be obtainable; — Eagerness for quantity is at the expense of quality.

The total export of tea from all China and Japan to the United States reached the large total of 82.400.000 lbs against last season 68.500.000 lbs. As the first named quantity is evidently in excess of the requirements, the coming season does not look promising, unless the range of prices be sufficiently low to check production.

Green

Green teas are manufactured with great care, and more especially for the United States. The Expense in their manipulation prevents their value being affected to the extent noticeable in Japan and Oolong Teas.

Of the Oolong classes, the Formosa which amounted for the year under review to 10.844.127 lbs. is deservedly popular. The plants are young - the tea strong and of good flavor - but it is greatly to be feared that the cry of the retailer at home to have low cost tea, that he may profit by high prices, will accelerate the natural deterioration of the plantations long before their allotted time. Fair prices is the only remedy for this, but

but the Exporter has not been well seconded in his efforts of high standard by the Consumer at home.

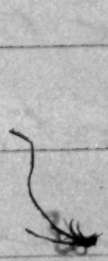
When there was a duty on tea, the average quality was vastly superior to that now shipped; Now the cheapness of tea throughout the United States has led to the establishment of a host of retailers with little or no capital, they advertise freely and are able to compete with the larger established distributers. The consumer has suffered, for of recent years the demand has been "tea for price not quality"

If the Chinese merchants are ignorant as to the supply of

of tea in their country, so are the New York merchants. Formerly when tea paid a duty it was possible to clearly determine the quantity in Government warehouses. now there is no duty and stocks are scattered, and statistics of consumption are unknown. No doubt a duty would be popular with merchants for this would give them the necessary data, which the removal of the duty has deprived them of

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Not many years ago the tea trade to America was conducted by American merchants and in American ships,

ships; this however is a thing of the past. Now English steamers have nearly monopolized the carrying trade in this direction and English merchants do the bulk of the export business in which they are assisted by the local English Banks.

It is to be hoped that through this legislation American shipping will regain its lost ground, and with the establishment of a much needed American Bank in Shanghai the commercial center of the East, the tea business as well as other branches of trade with the United States, will, it is hoped

most

direct to American hands.

The value at port of shipment of tea for the United States is estimated as under, viz:-

For China tea about $12.000.000

" Japan " " 9.000.000

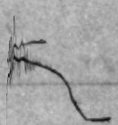
Total $ 21.000.000

The value of the entire tea crop of China as shipped annually to foreign countries is probably about $55.000.000

Raw Silk

The Export of Raw Silk to the United States for the season 1880/1881, remained about the same as for the preceding year, whereas that to other parts showed a material increase. It was scarcely to be expected that the recent rapid growth of the Export to America could be indefinitely maintained, but the fact that there has been no serious falling off evidences the continuance of a healthy demand in the States such as augurs well for the future.

The following Table gives the total Export of Raw Silk from Shanghai for the last four



four seasons:-

Season	To U.S. Bales.	To Europe Bales	To other Countries chiefly Indian Bales	Total Bales
1877 x 1878	4.617	49.174	4.060	57.851
1878 x 1879	6.844	54.609	3.367	64.820
1879 x 1880	9.380	56.359	3.916	69.655
1880 x 1881	9.341	68.327	7.397	85.065

Prices for silks of all kinds ruled exceptionally low and did not fluctuate more than fifty cents per piecul during the entire two months. Shipments went forward with great regularity thus preventing an undue accumulation of stocks, and the season was marked by an unwonted absence of speculation. The first parcels of New season's Wenched silks went forward by the Pacific Mail



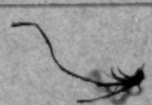
mail of 30th June 1880, the prices paid for best chops R.R. Tables then ranging from Tals 420 to Tals 440 per picul. The prospect of an unusually abundant crop of silk in China and reports of a large production in Europe depressed values all over the world and prices then steadily declined until the middle of November when, best chops R.R. Tables were worth Tals 400 and usual Red Tables fair 4 (Blue Elephant) Tals 320.

The low level of prices now reached induced considerable transactions, partly of a "speculative character, and a reaction set in, the culminating point

point of which was attained in March 1881, when best chops R R Kaffirs were sold at Taels 455 and Usual Red Kaffirs best 4 at Taels 372½. Then a further period of dulness ensued involving a decline in prices of about Taels 20 per picul, and there was no improvement until early in June, when anticipations of a short supply for the incoming season gave rise to an Excited demand and considerable speculation.

Usual Red Coarse like were in better favor than Kaffirs and commanded relatively higher prices. For re-sifted

Kaiming



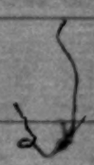
Chaining there was but little enquiry and the production of this class of silk is being largely discontinued by the Chinese. It is worthy of note that in November 1880 an English House drawing Reports better value than Usual Parks purchased 2/3000 Bales for shipment to London on speculation.

The opening of the season 1881/82 in June last was attended with much excitement consequent upon serious injury to the silkworms in China by unfavorable weather and reports of a partial failure of the Crop in

in Italy. From recent accounts from the latter reports to have been much Exaggerated, but a heavy deficiency in the yield of China silk has been established beyond the possibility of a doubt.

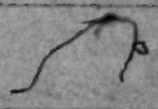
Wild Red Tussahs last opened at Taels 370 and advanced rapidly to Taels 420, whilst for the first shipments of best chops R.R. Tussahs Taels 460 was paid. Purchases were difficult on any terms as many dealers withdrew their silk from the market, and most of the parcels offered were eagerly bought up on speculation by wealthy Chinese

and



and warhoused in Shanghai
in anticipation of a further
advance in prices later on.
These circumstances had contributed
to force prices here considerably
above the range of values current
in the European and American
centres of consumption, and
at the beginning of October Best
chops R.R. Tatlers stitched Tails
500 and Usual Rest Tatlers best
4 Tails 460. This state of affairs
has materially checked business
and the Export of Silks to all
parts at the End of October
was only 22,000 Bales, as against
46,000 Bales at the same period
last year. The European
demand has run mainly on

Coarse



coarse silks, values for which have risen more in proportion even than those for staples. As far as can be at present ascertained it is thought that the supply of Chinese silk available for Export during the current season will be under 60,000 Bales

The following comparison between London and New York as markets for Eastern silk shows that the importance of the former is still decreasing whereas that of the latter continues to advance.

	1878		1879		1880	
	Total Bales of Shinsu Canton and Japan silks	Percentages for each Country	Total Bales of Shinsu Canton and Japan silks	Percentages for each Country	Total Bales of Shinsu Canton and Japan silks	Percentages for each Country
Shipments from London Docks	38733	74¾	30.076	62½	29901	60½
Imports into the United States	13.000	25¼	18055	37½	19.465	39½
	51.733	100	48131	100	49366	100

Increase in United States 1410 Bales

Decrease in England 175 "

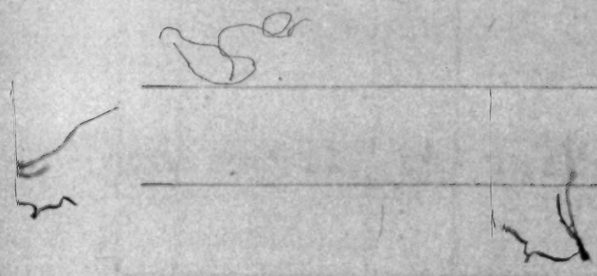
Net increase 1235 Bales

As however many silks delivered from the London Docks are for re-Export instead all silks imported into the United States are practically for consumption, this statement should be supplemented by the following one, showing the net amount of silk actually retained

obtained in the United Kingdom

	1878		1879		1880	
	Total Importation	Percentage for each Country	Total Importation	Percentage for each Country	Total Importation	Percentage for each Country
Amount of silk imported into Great Britain from Europe	23.300	63	25 200	57	27 350	56¾
Amount of silk imported into the United States	13 600	37	18800	43	20900	43¼
	36.900	100	44 000	100	48.250	100

The silk filatures mentioned in my last report established on Shanghai by Messrs Russell and Company has been considerably Enlarged and now Contains 200 Reels. Under skilled foreign superviision the native workwomen have succeeded

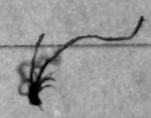


succeeded in improving materially the quality of the silk produced and the article is highly spoken of on the English market. The undoubted success of this Enterprise has led to other similar undertakings and no less than four are organizing or in contemplation.

An interesting feature of the year has been the publication by the Inspector General of Customs of an Editorial Report on the Silk Culture of China. This work contains much valuable information as to the various kinds of silkworms found in the different provinces and the modes of raising them.

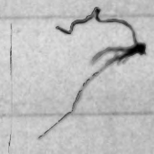
L

It likewise deals very fully with the native silk manufactures giving drawings of the machinery employed. But in the matter of statistics as to production and consumption it leaves much to be desired. The figures supplied by the various Commissioners bring frequently both conflicting and confused. The absence of care displayed in this direction renders it almost impossible to form a reliable estimate of the total silk production of China but after patient investigation there seems good reason to believe that the Entire Crop of silk produced in the Empire (Canton included)



included) for the year 1879
was about 180,000 piculs, of
which less than one half was
exported

I am indebted to Messrs
Russell and Company at
this port for the valuable
information contained
in this above Report on Silk.



Straw Braid

During the past five years, ending the 30th June 1881, the export of straw Braid from China to foreign countries has shown a remarkable increase and for the last year of the term, viz: from July 1st to June 30th reached the gross amount of 50.391 pecals. The relative annual export for the term named was as follows:

Year Ending	30th June	1877.	18.936 pecals
"	"	1878.	30.654 "
"	"	1879.	32.873 "
"	"	1880.	38.916 "
"	"	1881.	50.391 "

With the exception of a trifling quantity, the whole of the export is shipped to the London and New York markets and the following figures show the relative quantity destined for those markets during the past two years, viz:—

Year

	For London	For New York
Year ending June 30th 1882	23.779 Peals	14.345 Peals
" " " " 1881.	36.204 "	13.608 "

From these figures it will be observed that the increase of Export for the past year was entirely destined for London and the consequence of the shipment of such heavy supplies, which took place during the first half of the term (i.e. for 6 months Ending 31st December 1880) was to overstock and depress that market and restrict subsequent shipments, so that those during the latter part of the term showed but little increase over the shipments of the corresponding term of the previous year. The unusually large Export of last year was doubtless originally induced by the large production consequent on an abundant harvest in 1880, and the low range of prices which prevailed in China, but it is worthy of remark that Corn at such low cost the trade when pushed to the extreme, ceased to be profitable, and very heavy losses are believed

to

to have been suffered by those interested in the business whilst the London market is still overstocked and depressed.

A similar condition has prevailed in the New York market and this state of depression in the two great consuming markets has reacted upon the markets in this country, prices for Straw Braid having fallen below those at which the article can be profitably produced, and the natives despair of getting cost for their products have, in realizing at the market rates become sharers in the general losses that owe their origin to overproduction. At last low prices have curtailed production and it is reasonable to suppose that in due season a return of the trade to a healthy state may be anticipated.

The whole of the Export to foreign countries is finally made from the port of Shanghai, but the produce is originally shipped from



from the northern ports of Chefoo and Tientsin which receive it from the interior producing districts.

These producing districts are situated for the most part in the provinces of Honan, Shansi, Shensi and Chihli and chiefly in the former two provinces. The communication between these districts and the ports of Chefoo and Tientsin, where the produce first finds a foreign market, is long and arduous, the transit occupying a space of from two to three weeks and being liable to frequent interruption from stress of weather rendering the roads and canals impassable.

The Braid is made from Wheat straw, of which a spring and autumn crop is gathered, and the character of the straw is affected by the season. The straw is selected and stored, available to such extent as the state of the market may warrant.

If the cost of preparing the Braid

is

is not covered by the cutters, the product is naturally suspended, and it may so happen that a considerable portion of the straw stored for possible sale, is ultimately thrown away for want of a market for the Braid.

Heretofore it has been very difficult to induce the natives to manufacture new patterns in Braid, whilst they could sell their usual makes at any profit at all. The recent season of depression has however induced more enterprise on their part and many new patterns have been made in imitation of samples of home made Braids furnished to them by foreigners.

The manufacture is in great part suspended during the winter when it is difficult to manipulate the wetted straw.

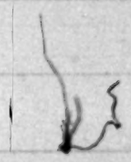
Exchange

The rates ruling on the 30th June 1880, maintained their steadiness with an upward tendency until they reached on the 3d of August to 5/4 for 4 months Bank Paper. The cause of this advance might be attributed to an active Silk market at the opening of the season.

Money getting very plentiful rates by the End of the month reached to 5/2 7/8. For the remaining months of the year and as always happens at this time when Importers are anxious to dispose of their piece goods before the closing of the Northern ports - rates dropped until they reached by the End of December to 5/1 3/8 for 4 months sight Paper.

Business commenced at the beginning of the year at 5/1 1/8

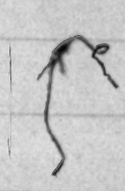
5/1 1/8 for 4 months sight Bank Paper but consequent on a tightness of money in London and an advance in Bar silver rates increased before the End of the month to 5/1 2/4. About the beginning of February there was a rumor of a Bi-metallic conference of the different European Powers and the United States to be called, and this to a certain extent added stability to rates and indeed was the cause of an advance about the middle of the month to 5/2 1/8 and which, gradually advancing rose quotations at the beginning of March at 5/2 1/2. Bar-silver again getting a little easier in England 5/2 was the quotation for Bank paper about the middle of the month. During the month of April, as usually happens, when Banks begin



begin to lay in funds for the coming season rates gradually improved to 5/2 1/4, but immediately afterwards dropped, fears being entertained that nothing would result from the conference, and at the beginning of the next month although rates at this time of the year must all the support they can from the Banks to secure high Sterling rates for the Tra Bills at Kankow, yet they declined to 5/1 7/8 and towards the middle of the month, silver still declining, they dropped to 5/1 5/8 at the very height of the teaseason at Kankow, when we usually see the highest rates ruling. Fluctuations continued very slight to the end of this month.

The middle of June saw the rate at 5/1 11/16 about the end of June one of the many periodical money scarcities

to





to which Foreigners are subjected by the Native Banks who raised interest to 30 per cent, was a great factor in the course of rates advancing to 5/2 1/8.

Subjoined are the closing rates of Exchange for 4 months sight Documentary paper for Each European Mail, viz:—

1880		1	2
July	6.	5/3	1/2
	13.	5/3	1/4
	20.	5/3	5/8
	27.	5/3	7/8
August	3.	5/4	1/4
	10.	5	4
	17.	5/3	1/2
	24.	5/3	
	31.	5/3	1/4
September	7.	5/3	3/8
	11.	do	
	18.	5/3	
	30.	5/2	7/8
October	7.	5/2	3/4
	14.	5/2	1/2
	21.	5/2	3/8
	28.	do	
November	4.	5/2	
	11.	5/1	1/2
	18.	5/1	3/8
	26.	5/1	1/4
December	2.	5/1	1/2
	9.	do	
	16.	5/1	7/8
	23.	5/1	5/8
	30.	do	
1881			
January	6.	5/1	1/2
	13.	5/1	3/8
	18.	5/1	3/4
	27.	5/2	1/4



February	1.	6/1 3/4	April	19.	5/2 5/8
	8.	do		22.	5/2 3/4
	15.	5/2		29.	5/2 1/2
	22.	5/2 1/4	May	6.	5/2 1/4
March	1.	5/2 7/8		13.	5/2 3/8
	8.	5/2 1/4		20.	5/2
	15.	do		27.	do
	22.	5/2 1/8	June	3.	5/2 1/8
	29.	do		10.	5/1 3/4
April	5.	5/2 1/4		17.	5/1 1/2
	12.	5/2 3/8		24.	5/2 3/8

Table showing the Exportation of sundry articles from Shanghai to the United States for years ending June 30th 1880 and 1881.

		1881	1880
Straw Hats	pieces	2.175.000	4.745.800
Goat Skins	"	79.430	18.867
Do Rugs	"	6.500	.....
Cow & Buffalo Hides	pounds	4.827.91	7.782.86
Camels Hair	"	793.69	2.045.01
Wool	"	819.24	47.92
Feathers	"	5.80	58.36
Musk	"	3.44	5.55
Nut Galls	"	520.54	579.95
Rhubarb	"	621.50	609.11



Table showing the Value of the importation of Metals during the Years 1879 and 1880

	1879	1880
	£	£
Copper, Bar and Pig	203.369	190.656
" Sheet and Nails and Manufactured	201.754	143.308
" Old	8.852	5.181
" Ore and Unmanufactured	30.949	1.780
" Wire	6.502	3.571
" Manufactured and Wire, undescribed	6.519	3.141
Iron Pig and	633.955	879.681
" Bar	462.553	451.047
" Hoop	7.562	8.161
" Wire	186.698	132.794
" Pig and Kentledge	126.866	109.026
" Bar and Manufactured, undescribed	100.759	107.643
" Unmanufactured, Undescribed	421.601	367.904
Lead, in Pigs	958.991	1.002.135
" Ore and Shot	5.985	11.970
Quicksilver	386.961	124.757
Spelter and Zinc	68.961	25.132
Steel	96.224	118.182
Tin, in slabs	1.325.346	1.399.172
" " Plates	78.799	73.102
Metals, Manufactured, Undescribed as Cadwork, Brasswork Brass Fittings, Steelwork, Tinwork Cutlery	472.199	462.466



Table showing the Revenue collected by the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs during the years 1879 and 1880

	1879	1880
Import Duty	$ 3.315.542	$ 3.332.508
Export Duty	10.335.315	11.556.517
Coast Trade Duty	867.331	959.161
Opium Duty	3.468.516	3.152.539
Tonnage Dues	346.966	349.427
Yangtze River Steamer Coast Trade Duty Deposits	130.753	140.987
Total	18.464.423	19.491.139
Transit Dues	479.914	470.877
Total Collections	$ 18.944.337	$ 19.962.016

O. N. Denny

United States Consulate General
Shanghai Nov 10th 1881

Consulates

Since I assumed the duties of this Consulate General - having no Vice Consul General - I have been so closely confined with the work which claimed my immediate attention that I have been unable to visit any of the Consulates under my supervision except those at the Hangtzu Ports, whose condition I reported fully upon at the time, and while I have been anxious to inspect the Consulates also in the South, yet it will hardly be possible to do so, until some provision

is

is made for my relief for
this purpose.

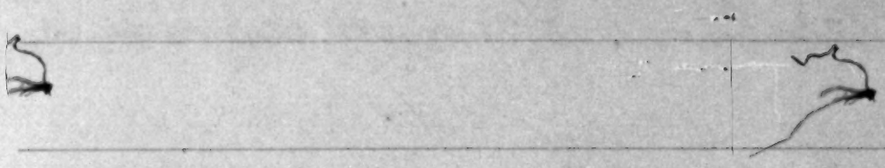
Although denied this
privilege, yet I am assured
that most of our Consuls
in China thoroughly understand
the importance of contributing
all in their power to the
growth of American trade
within their respective districts. Under
such circumstances, it cannot
exist that they should be
spending the best years of
their lives in a service which
pays them just enough to keep
"the wolf from the door" with
no margin for "a rainy day",
and with absolutely no security
for the tenure of their offices.

Yr

If the Government is to always manifest a careless indifference concerning the interests of any portion of its public servants, it is but natural for those servants to become sooner or later indifferent as to its interests.

Every branch of the public service is established from necessity and for the public good, and to permit any consideration to enter into the organization and conduct other than those looking to efficiency, will tend to defeat the end in view; efficiency and honesty first, and forever second. In this connection I may add that while quite a large surplus

in



in dollars and cents is returned annually to the Government from the Consular service it is at a greater cost to its commercial interests.

Tientsin

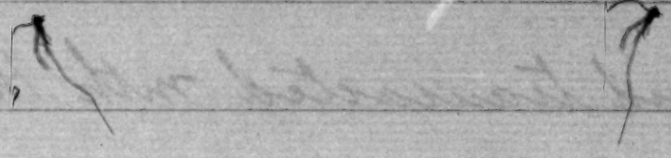
Is one of the important ports of China, and as will be seen from the report of Consul Fuch its trade with the United States still continues to increase; its Imports and Exports to and from about as many people as there are in the United States pass the Custom House there. Most of our finer and heavier cotton find a market beyond

Through

through this port. Born under the direction of the ablest statesman in China, has been driven the entering wedge to western progress. From this point the telegraph which is to form a complete system throughout China took its departure early last summer for Shanghai. This enterprise will be followed, it is earnestly hoped, by the locomotive at no distant day. Japan has also, is now being demonstrated the great advantages of scientific mining as well as other enterprises of a foreign character of more or less importance

importance. Additional character is given it from the fact that it is located so near the gates of the capitol. Public business is discussed and transacted with the great Viceroy by diplomatic Representatives in passing through to and from Peking. Here also with the same High officials are most all Treaties either concluded or revised, and as public accommodations are limited the hospitality of the Community is largely drawn upon by distinguished visitors, and of necessity this is shared in a manner by our own Consul. This

Expense



expense should be borne by the Government, as the salary is too small to allow any portion of it to be appropriated for this purpose. Neither is it any answer to say that the Regulations do not require Consuls to entertain for it does not meet the case here. The salary of the English Consul is $5.000. per annum with an allowance of $1.000. additional as an Entertaining fund, besides servants, fuel &c; while that of our Consul is but $3.500 all told. Under Conditions so wide it requires but a half an Eye, to see the Embarrassments our Consul has to contend with

within in maintaining the dignity of his office.

The Commercial Agency at Chefoo is under the British Consulate, but as I have recommended in my No 227 on account of its growing trade with the United States and the embarrassments merchants have to contend with in the certification of their invoices, we should have him a full salaried Consulate. I again urge this matter as being one worthy of the consideration of the department.

I have &c

Chinkeang

The report of Consul Smithers shows

shows a heavy decline in the general trade of the port for the year under review, which the Consul attributes to a partial failure of the crops. It is gratifying on the other hand to note an increase during the year of 7,128 pieces of American sheetings as well as a growing demand for American cloths at the newly opened port of Wuhu, which is under the Chinkiang Consulate. The Consuls suggestion with reference to the adoption of a uniform system of transit passes is worthy of consideration.

Trade

The interesting report of Consul Goldsborough shows the import trade at that port to be greater by $2.029.940 than the previous year. This is certainly satisfactory when we reflect that the United States takes a proportionate share of the increase. While the trade in American piece goods is in advance of what it was last year, yet in the opinion of Mr. Goldsborough it could be greatly extended if our merchants were to manufacture the quality of cloth suitable to

to the prevailing demands
of that market. His comments
on this subject are worthy of
attention by our manufacturers.
The bound also notes an increase
in the principal exports to
the United States, viz:- sugar
and tea, most of which is
grown on the Island of
Formosa, a commercial
agency under the supervision
of the Amoy Consulate.
The crop of the former last
year amounted to piculs
1.077.284 valued at $4.310.136.
as the average price is about
$3.10 per picul. Of this amount
133.431 piculs were shipped
to the United States in value
$ 413.436





$413.436. + Owing to its popularity the entire crop of Formosa ooloong amounting last year to 10,844.127 pounds representing a value of about $3.000.000 is taken in America. Large quantities of the Gum and wood of the camphor tree are also annually exported from this Island. It will be seen therefore that while the United States now takes about $3.500.000 worth of her products comparatively nothing is taken by the Islanders in Exchange.

With a view to partially equalizing this trade I have now to renew a former suggestion, that a full consulate be established

Whose

Whose district should Embrace
the Entire Island. The climate
of Formosa is mild, soil
rich and well supplied with
valuable woods and mineral
wealth. Her already large
trade is therefore capable
of still greater Expansion
and it is well worth every
effort to secure for the
United States a fair proportion
of it +

No reports have been received
from the Consuls at Newchwang,
Kankow, Tungsha, Foochow
and Canton, which will
account for the absence
of any comments by me at
this time.

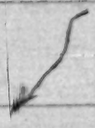


Shanghai

This Consulate is over-worked, and like most all others under paid. Its duties are necessarily great as the Commercial centre of the East is here. The amount and importance of the judicial work devolving upon the Consul General, the time and attention he must give to the preparation of commercial and other reports, as well as to the questions arising in the course of the general administration of the office, make its duties too laborious for any one

Officer

offices. There are also under the supervision of this office Eight Consulates and two Commercial Agencies whose accounts and correspondence must be inspected by the Consul General; nor is this all: there is saddled upon it, a Lame Postal Agency, which seems to receive comparatively little sympathy or support from any direction; a fact which makes the burdens of this office heavier than there is any necessity for. To assist in the discharge of these labors, there is a Marshal who has to perform also the duties of Clerk of the

the court, whose compensation from salary and fees amounts to about $2.000- per annum. The assistant in charge of the shipping office, receives a salary of $2.000. per annum, every moment of whose time is taken up in that department, and an interpreter who, in addition to his work as such, has to sit with the mixed court magistrate in the trial of cases when Americans are interested. His salary is also $2.000. per annum. I may add in this connection, that the officer performing the




the same duties for the British boundaté receives a salary of $4.500. per annum; of this sum $1.000. is for the extra work performed at the Mixed Court as Assessor. This is more than double the amount the Assessor and Interpreter receives at this boundaté, while there is but little difference in the labors of the two officials.

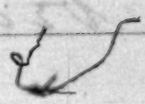
It will be seen therefore at a glance, that the staff is not only poorly paid but is entirely inadequate to the demands upon it. There should be in addition, a Vice Consul General with a salary of $3.500.

$3.500. per annum in order that the Consul General might have all the time needed for the consideration of judicial questions as well as commercial matters. There should also be a Post master at a salary of $1.200. per annum.

The yearly compensation of the Consul General is $5.000.- salary and unofficial fees about $250.- making in all $5.250.- It must appear to the Department owing to the many demands upon this sum, that it is entirely too small.

All records now made in

this



this Consulate belong to the Government - except a small check book used in drawing against my salary for current expenses - as only the public business of the office is recorded in them.

They are indexed and so kept as to show every transaction of whatever nature, including the amount of official and unofficial fees received, and for whose benefit.

In concluding these comments, I beg to express the hope that an early revision of the Consular service, will put it upon a

a more permanent, as
well as upon a more
efficient and Equitable
basis.

O. N. Denny

United States Consulate General
Shanghai. November 10th 1881

PUBLIC 道大 ROAD

大門

TIMBER YARD

貯木處

STONEYARD

貯石處

W.C.

TRAM TO BRICK WORKS

PUBLIC 大道 ROAD

STONE YARD

貯石處

大門

BRICK WORKS

進磚處

TRAM TO BRICK WORKS

LOCAL COAL LAND→SALE

煤市近法

COKE

C.E^NG & M^NG C^O

開平礦務局煤山總圖

SITUATION PLAN

OF

TONG COLLIERY

July 15 1891

— REFER

1	SHAFT N°1	
2	SHAFT N°2	
3	Pumping Engine	N°1
4	Pumping Engine	N°2
5	Winding Engine	N°1
6	Winding Engine	N°2
7	Boiler House	N°1
8	Boiler House	N°2
9	Culvert Fan (in progress)	
10	Coal Washing Apparatus	
11	Air Compressors	
12	Pit Head-Gear	N°1
13	Smithy	
14	Foundry	
15	Fitting Shop	
16	Saw Mill	
17	Santin Carpenters Shop	
18	Local Carpenters Shop	
19	Locomotive Shed	
20	Chimney (125')	

AL LAND-SALE

煤
市
街道

& M^NC C^O —

開平礦務局

ION PLAN —

OF

OLLIERY —

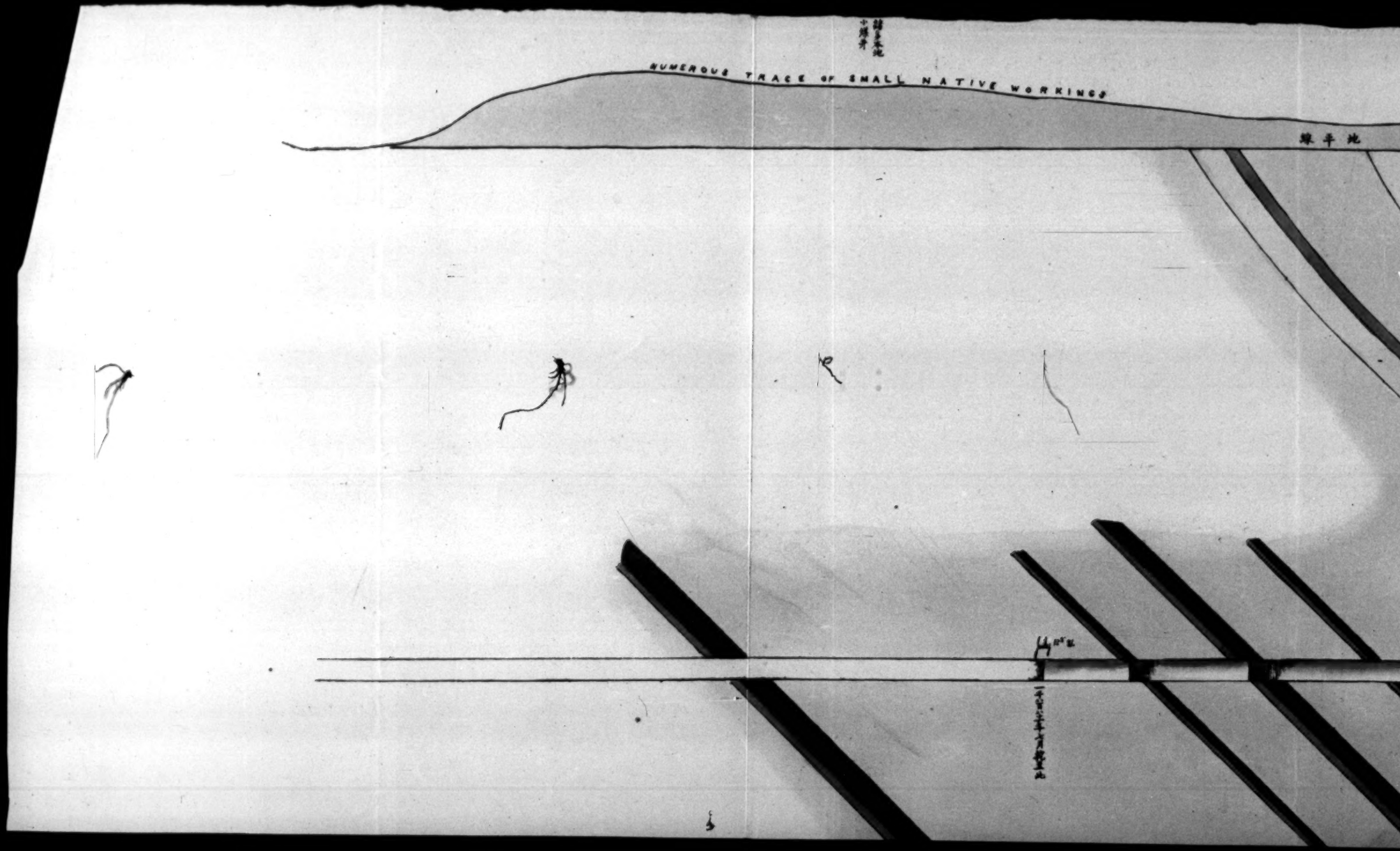
COKE OVENS

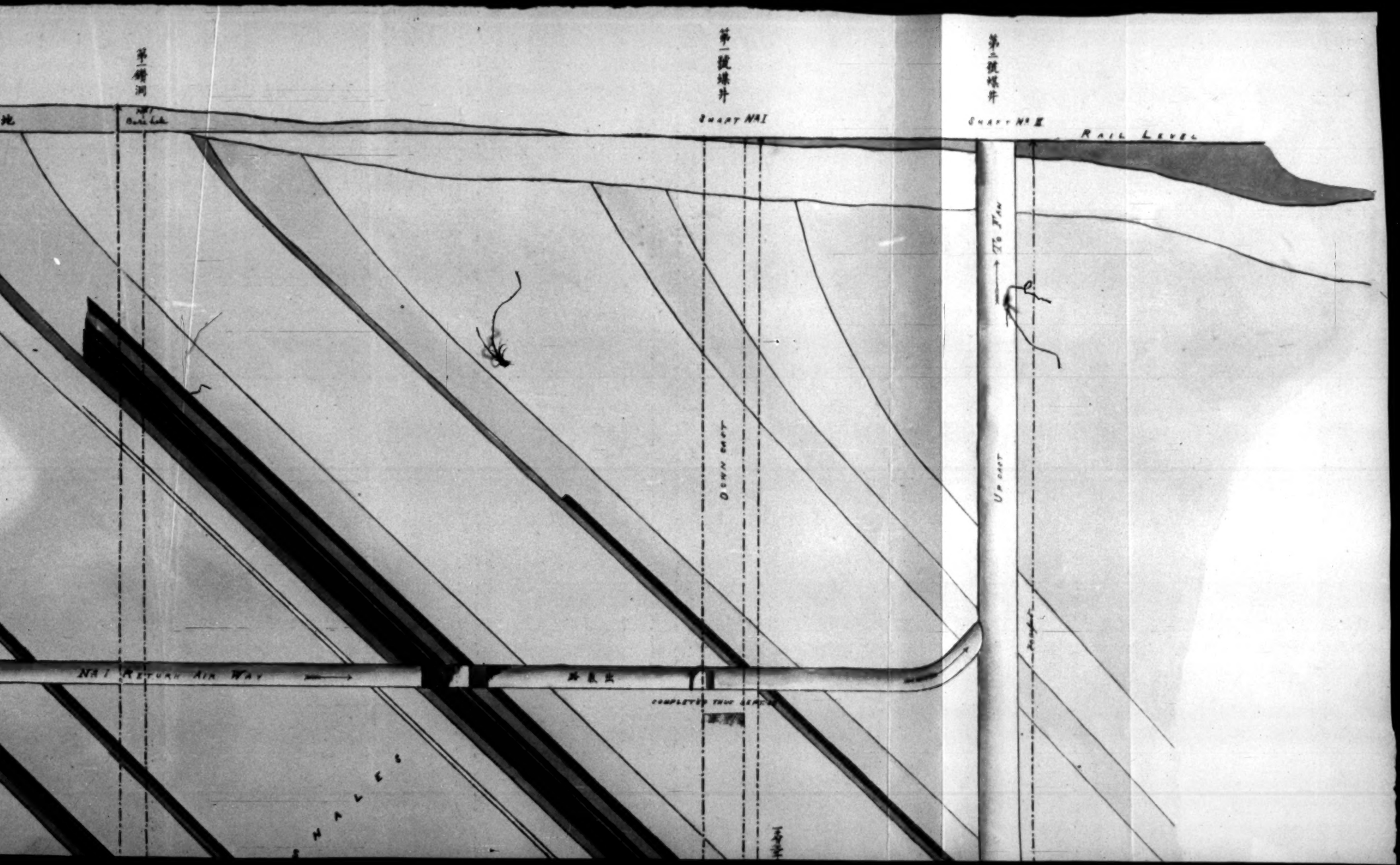
焦炭爐

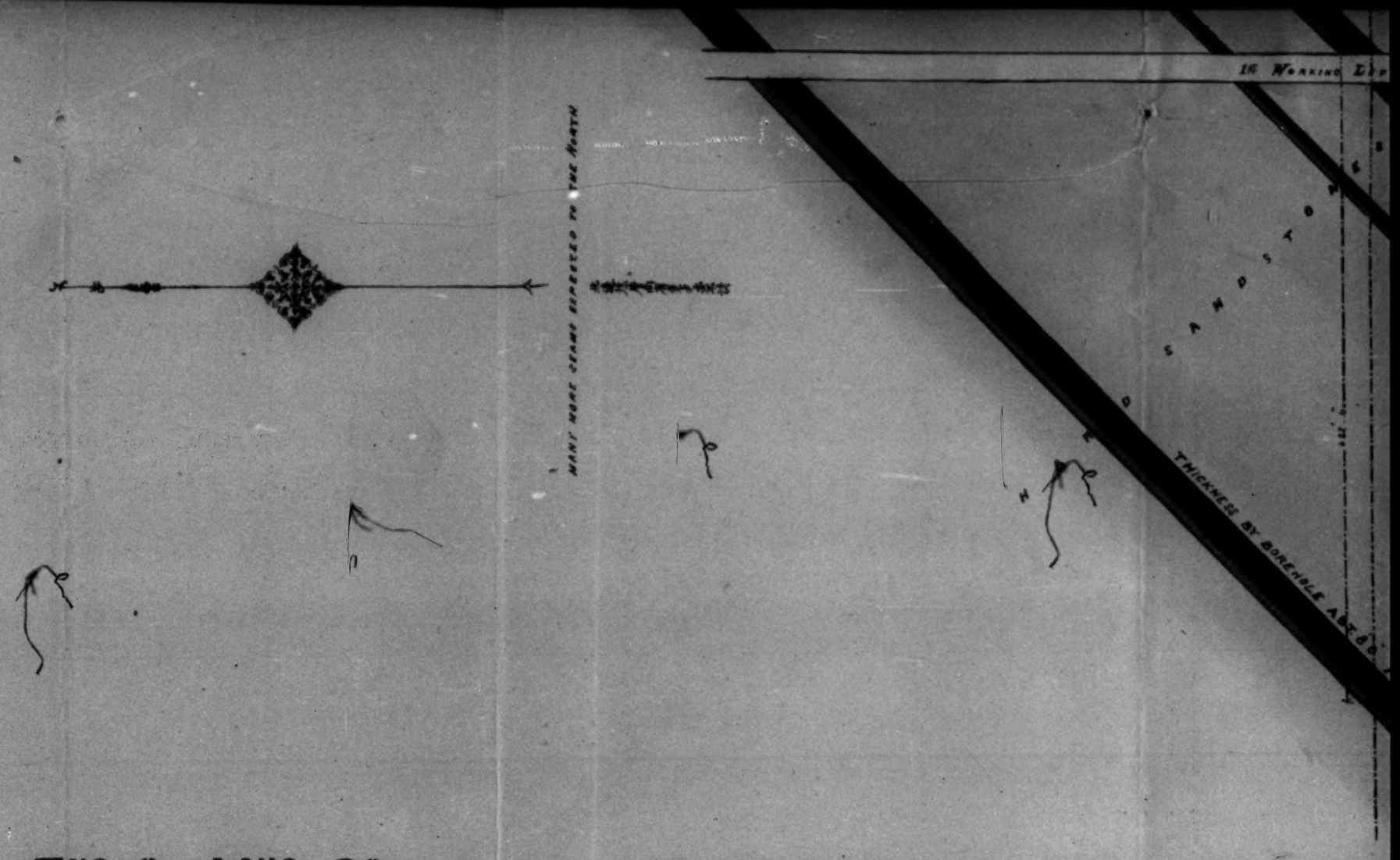
— REFERANCE —

1	SHAFT N°1	22	Hot Water Tanks
2	SHAFT N°2	23	Gas Works
3	Pumping Engine N°1	24	Engineers office
4	Pumping Engine N°2	25	Drawing office
5	Winding Engine N°1	26	Mines office
6	Winding Engine N°2	27	Timber Godown
7	Boiler House N°1	28	Bridge
8	Boiler House N°2	29	Stables
9	Guibal Fan (not erected)	30	Hospital
10	Coal Washing Apparatus	31	Foreman Furniture Quarters
11	Air Compressors	32	Chinese officials Quarters
12	Pit Head Gear N°1	33	Chinese officials and foreign Quarters
13	Smithy	34	Store
14	Foundry	35	Lamp and Tool Rooms
15	Fitting Shop	36	Old Store
16	Saw mill	37	Proposed shaft for winding coal
17	Locomotive Shop	38	House in which Cartridges and Caps are made
18	Coal Carpenter Shop	39	Mines Rest House
19	Locomotive Shed	40	Native mess room
20	Chimney 125'		

R. R. Warnock
15/4/87


NUMEROUS TRACE OF SMALL NATIVE WORKINGS
地平線


第一鑽洞
No 1 Bore Hole
第一號礦井
SHAFT No I
第二號礦井
SHAFT No II
RAIL LEVEL
17% Fall
UP COAST
DOWN COAST
No I RETURN AIR WAY
COMPLETED THIS LENGTH



C.E^NC & M^NG C^O

開平煤礦之橫剖面圖

SECTION OF TONG COLLIERY

THROUGH STONE DRIFTS

SCALE 40 FEET TO THE INCH

COAL ..... 煤
SANDSTONE ..... 石砂
SHALE ..... 石土黑
FIRECLAY ..... 土子干

Note — No seams under 15 inches are shown on section

土五十公分之煤層不繪在圖內

No 153

1st Working Level 第一工作

Sump & Water Drift

Completed July 8

Thickness 15 to 30 variable No 1

Thickness 30 uniform No 2

Thickness No 3

Thickness 12 uniform No 5

Thickness 15 uniform No 4

Thickness 15 No 6

Thickness by Borehole A B C & D No 7

2nd Working Level 第二工作

Sump

井底水深六百尺

COAL ..... 煤

SANDSTONE ..... 石砂

SHALE ..... 石土黑

FIRECLAY ..... 土子干

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DEC
RECEIVED

Dft to clair

No. 242] Shanghai 15 188 1 *United States Consulate General at Shanghai,*

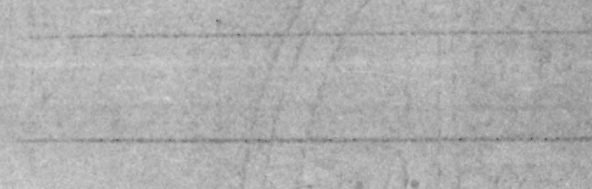
Mr. Denny *Consul General.* *to the State Department.*

Subject:— Form No 90 3d Quarter 1881

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Adviss Draft drawn for $225-44
to balance account as
per above Form for 3d Quarter
1881

ackd Dec 27 '81.



No. 242

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 15 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

3d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

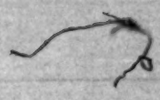
I have the honor to inform you that I have drawn on the Honorable Secretary of State, at fifteen days sight, acceptance waived, for $225.44 Two hundred and twenty five and 44/100 dollars, U.S. Gold, to balance Form No 90, for third quarter 1881, for which I ask your protection.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General





Duplicate

No. 243] November 25 188 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

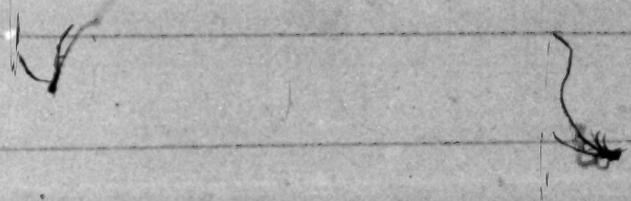
Subject:— Acknowledging dispatches

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

This is no answer to
our instruction, but he
has may intend to answer in
a subsequent dispatch.

see dispo 244 H.
latter subject.

Ackd Jan 14 '82



No. 243

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 25 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Department's despatches numbered 92 and 93 dated October 3d and 10th respectively, the former relating to Wm. J. Boffey signing Invoices and the latter advising despatch of two copies Consular Regulations 1881 Which have been received.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. N. Denny
Consul General





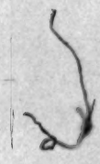
No. 244] Nov 26 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

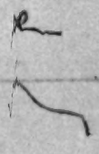
Mr. Dunn Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Certification of Invoice by Mr J J Coffey
In answer to The Department's No 92

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Answers the
Dept's letter of
Jan. 1st.





No. 244

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 26th 1881

Hon. W. Hunter
2d assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to your No 92 and its Enclosure relating to an invoice from this office signed "J. J. Coffey for the Consul General" I have to say that Mr Coffey is in charge of this business in the Shipping office of this Consulate and not the Marshal as indicated by the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury. Among the duties which have always been assigned this office by the Consul General are those of preparing and signing invoices. In the performance

of

of this work since I assumed charge the same precedent has been adhered to that all of my predecessors have followed including Mr. George F. Seward; and even if the act was to be very irregular in the first instance its Endorsement for nearly twenty years should be taken into account now. Especially as the Department has been fully advised in regard to the matter by at least two of my predecessors Mr. George F. Seward and Mr. David K. Bailey. —

Neither is it strange that some such rule should have been adopted for after twenty months Experience since I can readily understand its absolute necessity

necessity. It would be out of the question for the Consul General in the busy shipping season to devote at least one half of his time as he would be compelled to do - to signing his name to invoice certificates. Then again it is necessary in order to accommodate the merchants that these invoices should be made out and signed as soon as possible after presentation on the same day, and before the Banks close so they can realize on them. The Department will see that under such circumstances it would be quite impossible for the Consul General to

sign

sign the invoices as he is frequently engaged all day in the trial of cases in Court. Then again the seal of the Consulate shows it to be the authorized act of the Consul General, an act which has never been questioned so far as any thing appearing in this office is concerned, until it was questioned by the Collector of Boston who receives from this Consulate one invoice to three hundred received by the Collector at the Port of New York.

Should this explanation not be satisfactory I will cheerfully try to comply with whatever

whatever instructions the Department thinks proper to give touching the matter.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant

O. M. Dunn

Consul General

Can the Dept do it?

D. St Clair

No. 245] November 29 188 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

DEPART OF STATE JAN 15 1882 RECEIVED

Mr. Bunny Consul General. to the State Department.

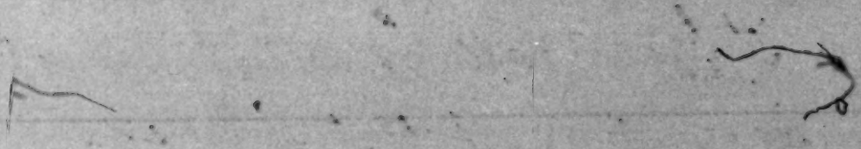
Subject:— Application for an increase of salary of Station Writer.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

allow.

Asst Sec'd allowance not to exceed $ per annum from Jan 1 1882.

C. A. A.



No. 245

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, November 29th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

2d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I beg to call the attention of the Department to the meritorious services of a Chinese employé at this Consulate General.

I allude to Mr. Kia Shih Chün the native writer who has served the Government faithfully for about nine years and is well deserving of an additional compensation. His present salary is only $25.00 per month and I beg that the Department will authorize it being increased to $30.00 per month.

The

The duties which the native writer at this Consulate General has to perform are important and nearly the same as those performed by two native writers employed at the British Consulate, who receive a salary of $45.00 and 35.00 per month respectively.

In view of Mr. Kisa's long and faithful services to Her Government I trust the Department will sanction the request I make for an increase of salary of $5.00 per mensem

I am Sir
Your obedient Servant
O. M. Dreany
Consul General

Interesting To be printed Mr Scanlan

No. 246] December 6 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. D'Enny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Foot Cullen Dft-cl'ds

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Ackd'd Jan 16 '82 A.A.G.

Advantages that will accrue to a proper system of foot cullens and the necessity of legislation in reference thereto.

Compared with Copy for publication in No 16
Feby 6. 1882

No. 246

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 6th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

In our zeal for the development of new enterprises and the utilization of the many resources with which the United States has been blessed there is our source of wealth - that which gives regularity to the seasons and fertility to the soil of every country - which is being neglected and which is disappearing with a rapidity that is really alarming - namely our timber.

The subject of cultivating and

and preserving the forests is one of such vital importance to the people of the United States that it must sooner or later receive not only the additional attention of Congress, but that of the State Legislatures as well. It is true that forest culture has already been considered in a limited way by some of the States and is now receiving the attention of a few thoughtful and patriotic men, but before much benefit can be derived or practical results attained its importance must become apparent

to

to the majority of the people and the sooner this is made clear the better it will be for all.

Prussia has perhaps the best system of timber culture in the world. In this branch of her service she has several thousands of officials and while the expenses of maintaining this staff are very great yet these are not only all met out of the revenue arising from the sale of timber but a large surplus annually is returned to the State besides: nor is this all - By this system she has preserved the fertility of her good lands and reclaimed others from the deserts and waste places. Such a system would have

enabled

Enabled China to escape those
horrible famines which have
in the past attacked the Provinces
of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi, and
Shantung with such fatal results,
thereby saving the lives of
millions of her people and
untold suffering to millions
more, as well as vast sums
of money to the State.

It would restore the climate
and soil of Asia-Minor to its
former salubrity and great
fertility. Under it, California
would become the garden of
the world while millions of
acres of our public domain
now barren and unproductive
could be turned to good account.

California

been little drawn upon, while Alaska remains almost undisturbed. The natural efforts constantly bring forth by these localities to replace the trees cut off or destroyed would with proper care preserve their forests for an almost indefinite time.

Alaska, on account of the quantity and valuable kinds of her timber in the near future will become one of the important lumbering districts of the United States. In fact the time is not far off when the lumber exported in any one year will amount in value to

more

California yearly is increasing her drafts on her forests with comparatively no efforts being made to keep up the supply. In less than thirty years it is estimated at the present rate of consumption her belt of red-wood will all be gone. She will then have to look to the Sierras, the northern part of the State or to an outside market altogether; and in all probability it will be the latter for many years to come as the timber fields of Oregon, Washington Territory and Alaska will be more accessable than her own. The timber of Oregon and Washington has comparatively

been

more than the sum paid for the entire territory, not taking into account the wealth of her fisheries and mines. Then if not now, will be apparent to every one the wisdom and statesmanship displayed in adding this purchase to our already extensive domain. An idea may be had of the annual consumption of timber for the manufacture of lumber when it is estimated that there are standing in the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan 81.650.000000 feet and that the yearly consumption in those three States per capita is 350 feet, not including

the

the wood used for fuel. Extending these estimates to the 50.000.000 of people now in the United States we find that the entire forests of the States named would be consumed in about four years; no allowance is here made for that consumed by the annual forest fires and in other reckless and careless ways which no doubt is equal to the legitimate consumption. This is certainly the case in the western and Pacific States. Under such circumstances as much as forest culture is needed in the United States it is of far greater importance that those now standing should

be

be protected from the reckless and criminal consumption which they are annually subjected to. The statutes enacted by Congress for the protection of timbered lands do not touch the great destroyer. It is true that the officers of the present law in the discharge of their duties often succeed in mulcting in fine and costs the settlers on the prairie lands who are driven in their battle with poverty to gather the wood used for fuel, as well as, in many cases the timber is necessary for the improvement of their farms from Govern-ment land, but who ever heard

heard of a forest incendiary being hunted down and punished for his great crime! And it frequently happens that by the careless or criminal touch of the match more timber is destroyed than it would require to fence a dozen state into twenty acre lots. Some idea of the damage done by fire to the Oregon forests may be had by observing from the deck as the vessel proceeds along the coast towards San Francisco for two or three hundred miles of the distance. The half consumed broken and

and decayed trees once as fine
as any that ever adorned a
forest. Neither are these waste
districts confined alone to the
coast range for they are found
far too often among the forests
throughout Oregon and Washington
Territory. In this destruction
the "noble red man" has played
an important part. During
the summer months when
every thing is as dry as tinder
almost, it is his custom to go
into the forests with squaw
and papoose to gather berries
and when the pick is over
the torch is applied to create
new fields to take the place
of the old ones which are

continually

continually being choked out by the heavy undergrowth taking no note of the consequences thinking only of the prolific crop of blackberries and raspberries the fresh vines which spring up on the burnt district will yield him, when he comes again.

When too fires often occur through the gross carelessness of hunters and campers.

Frequently the camp fire is left so that it communicates with the surrounding dry leaves and then the work of destruction begins; or it is built at the roots of a standing dead tree and running to the top is

carried

carried off by the wind with the same result. Then again there is a want of caution in many cases in firing the grubs and dead timber in the clearings and great damage to property and forests frequently result. In fact once these fires are fairly started upon their ruinous journey who can estimate the loss or its character. Every thing before them is consumed except Earth and Water and in their eagerness for destruction small lakes and rivers are leaped as though they did not cross the fiery track.

This

This condition of things last
so long as there is fuel to
feed the flames, or until
they are quenched by the
heavy rains. The recent
terrible fires in the State
of Michigan will long be
felt by that commonwealth;
and while the property
consumed was very great,
and the loss of life appalling,
yet the destruction of timber
was no greater than that wasted
in this way annually in
either Oregon or Washington
Territory. Of course the mere
destruction of timber - great
as it was, sinks entirely out
of sight when one thinks of
the

the harrowing details of that great calamity. Three whole counties, it is said, were swept by the flames, consuming towns, villages, farm houses, barns, outhouses and grain fields and leaving many thousands of people homeless sufferers. But that which gives to it a melancholy and ghastly reality is the fact that the blackened and charred remains of several hundred human beings Embracing in some instances whole families, were gathered from the ruins. What punishment could be inflicted that would

would not the case if it
should appear that all this
suffering and death was
the result of criminal or
even gross carelessness?
The first important step
towards timber culture in
the United States will have
been taken when more
stringent measures are
adopted looking to the
preservation of her forests
from the annual fires
which now sweep through
them with such fatal results.

I am, Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. M. Dresser
Consul General

JAN 17 1882

seems to be judicious DM-Clark

No. 247] December 12 1881 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

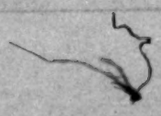
Subject:— Nomination of Robert H Thacker to be Interpreter at Tientsin Consulate

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Suggests that Mr Thacker continue as acting Interpreter only.

acted Jan 16. 82
A. M. A





No. 247

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 12th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Consul Jenks's No 18 nominating Robert H. Marlay Esquire of Tientsin to be Interpreter at that Consulate I have to say that while I endorse all the Consul says as to Mr. Marlay's fitness for the post, yet, as he is actively Engaged in Mercantile pursuits there I have to suggest that until other arrangements can be made he continues to discharge the duties of the position under an acting appointment

appointment only.

Sam, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. M. Dunn

Board General

DM-clair

No. 248] December 12th 188 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— Loss of Steamer "Ish" and death of Capt J B Wills and Thomas McDonald

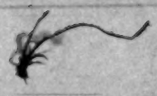
ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

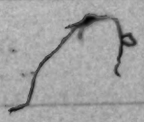
Note thanks + publish

O.K.

Acted Jan 14. 85

A.A.G.





No. 248

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 12th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

3d Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

I regret to have to report the death of Captain J. B. Wills and Thomas McDonald, pilots residing at Shanghai, under the following circumstances. They were on board of the British Coaling Steamer "Ish" running between Nagasaki, Japan, and Shanghai, which left the former port on or about the 16th day of September last. The Steamer is supposed to have gone down while in a severe typhoon then raging with all on board. Some 26 foreigners besides some Chinese.

I have delayed reporting this sad calamity

calamity until now in the hope that some tidings of the missing steamer would be received, but as yet not the slightest trace of her has been found.

Captain Mills leaves a wife and three children in Shanghai; he was formerly a resident of the State of New York. Mr. McDonald had no family; he was formerly a resident of Georgetown in the State of Massachusetts.

I am, Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General

Copy to P. M. Genl. — St. Clair

No. 248 December 26 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. O. N. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:—

Non-receipt of Department funds.

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
FEB 6 1882
RECEIVED

Desp. Mch. 3. '81
Copy to P.M. Genl.
Mch. 22.
A.A.G.

No. 248 2/

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 26th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

No Department pouch came last mail. In addition many of the Merchants of Shanghai complain of not having received their mail. In fact the growing irregularity in the transmission of the mails from the United States is a constant source of annoyance, and even loss to the business portion of the communities in China, besides affording a pitiable contrast to the prompt despatch and receipt of the mails from Europe

Europe by the French and English
mail Steamers.

I am Sir
Your Obedient Servant
O. M. Dewey
Consul General

Copy to Interior with request for nine copies. St Clair

No. 249 December 27 1881 United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. O. N. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

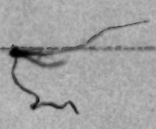
Subject:—

Request for extra copies of "American Forestry"

ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.



Acknowledged Mch 3 '82
Copy to Interior Dept Mch 4 '82

No. 249

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 27th 1881

Hon Walker Blaine

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir,

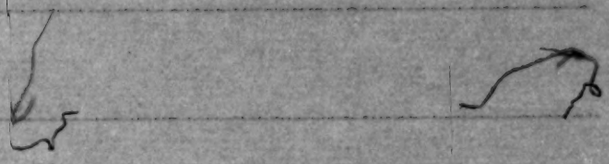
I have the honor to request that extra copies of the Publication of the Census Department in "American Forestry" be forwarded to me. This request is made at the instance of a high Chinese Official.

I am Sir

Your Obedient Servant

O. N. Denny

Consul General



acknowledge Diocesan

No. 250] December 20 188 / United States Consulate General at Shanghai,

Mr. Denny Consul General. to the State Department.

Subject:— The Boundary of Wooting Bay

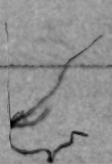


ABSTRACT OF CONTENTS.

Acad
Mak 3. 82

Informs Department that the Chinese Government have Contracted for a Bridge for the above purpose





No. 250

United States Consulate General,

Shanghai, December 30th 1881

Hon. Walker Blaine
3d assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir,

Referring to my No 93 in which I forwarded to the Department a copy of a despatch I had addressed to Mr. Angell late United States Minister at Peking, upon the subject of the controversy of the Wooking Pass I have much pleasure in informing the Department that, as a result of the united efforts of the Foreign Ministers at Peking, the Chinese Government have at last taken steps to remove the greatest obstacle

obstacle to the shipping and commercial interests of this country and have entered into a contract, through the agency of the Shanghai Taotai, for the purchase of a dredging machine to be used specially for the removal of the Woosung Bar. An agreement was signed some days ago in the presence of the British Consul and the purchase money deposited by the Chinese authorities in one of the Foreign Banks at this Port.

The Dredger will be built by Messrs William Simons and Company of London Works, Renfrew, Scotland and is known

known as the "Patent Hopper Dredger",
such as the one recently tried
on the Clyde, which Excavated
sand and mud at the rate
of 400 tons an hour, dumping
the material into its hold
which carried 1300 tons, just its
screw propellers in motion
and, then steamed away at
the rate of 7½ knots to deep
water, where its large cargo
was instantly depositied through
its bottom.

The Dredger contracted for by
the Chinese will be schooner
rigged, with twin screws; her
length 158 feet; breadth 32½
feet; depth 13½ feet; and of
80 horse power (nominal).

She

She will carry 600 tons of mud at an average speed of seven miles an hour lifted from the bottom to a maximum of 30 feet at the rate of 300 tons per hour.

The only thing to be regretted is that the Chinese did not contract for a more powerful dredger with greater carrying capacity, considering that the one they have ordered can only excavate 600 tons of mud in two hours, and the distance it will have to be taken out at sea, say at least 8 miles, with a head tide to contend against on way all the time, which will make progress very slow, to say the least, but it is gratifying

gratifying to know that a beginning has been made in this important direction and the arrival of the dredger will be looked forward to with satisfaction by the entire commercial community, foreign and Chinese, of Shanghai, as the dredging of the Bar will greatly facilitate the shipping interests of the port.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
O. N. Denny
Consular General